

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 309.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

TWO CENTS

A NEW FISTIC IDOL.

Young Giant From the West
the Champion.

FITZ KNOCKED OUT BY JEFFRIES.

The Blow That Ended the Australian's
Career as Champion Heavyweight Was
Struck in the Eleventh Round—The
Fight by Rounds.

NEW YORK, June 10.—James Jeffries, at the arena of the Coney Island Athletic club, defeated Robert Fitzsimmons, world's champion in two divisions—middleweight and heavy-weight—in 11 rounds of whirlwind fighting. He was never at any time in serious danger, and after the sizeup in the earlier rounds of the contest, took the lead. He had the Australian whipped from the ninth round. Geo. Siler acted as referee.

Following was the fight by rounds:

First round—Both met in center of ring. They tented, with Fitz breaking ground. Jeffries kept almost in the middle of the ring. Jeffries evidently trying to get the fight over. Fitz led left to head, but Jeffries ducked cleverly. Jeffries led left and fell short. He led for stomach and again fell short. Again he led a left swing for jaw, but Fitz was out of the way. Jeffries tried right for body and left for head, but Fitz blocked and got away clean. Fitz tried left, landing on neck. Fitz essayed a right swing for the neck, landing lightly, and they came to a clinch, but broke clean. Jeffries tried a straight left for jaw, but did not reach, and Fitz blocked an attempt at a left hook, shooting his left to the ear as the bell rang.

Second round—Fitz in middle of ring made Jeffries break and Fitz sent left to body. Jeffries countered with stiff left on face. Jeffries tried for body, but was neatly blocked. Jeffries then assumed a crouching attitude, boring in with left on body, but was again blocked and they came to a clinch. Jeffries landed two lefts on body and shot the left three times to Fitz' face without a return. Fitz tried his right for the head, but was short and they came to a clinch, the referee going between them. Jeffries tried a left chop for the head, but Fitz ducked safely and Jeffries tried a left swing for the head and another for the body, but Fitz ducked away from him. Jeffries then knocked Fitz flat on his back with a straight left on the mouth. The champion was up in two seconds and then the bell rang and they went to their corners.

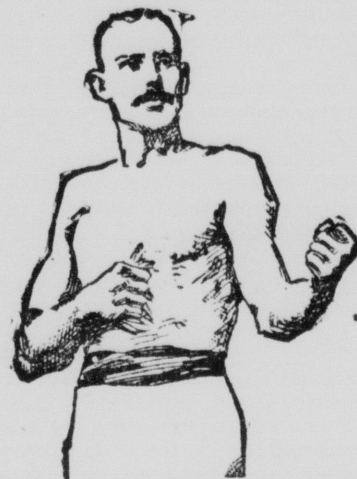
Third round—Fitz looked very determined when he came up for this round with Jeffries on the aggressive. They clinched twice with out doing damage. Fitz tried a right hook for the body, but failed and it was then seen that he was bleeding from the nose and first blood claimed for Jeffries. After another clinch Fitz landed a hard left on Jeff's face and repeated it two times, coming to the center of the ring. Fitz landed a left swing on the jaw and a left hook on the ear. Jeffries came back with a left hook on the side of the head and they came to a clinch. After some feinting Jeff sent both hands to the body and drove Fitz back with a left on the chest. Fitz endeavored to land a left swing on the head and they came to a clinch. Fitz landed a left hook on the head, Jeffries countering on the face just as the round ended.

Fourth round—Fitz came up determined and tried a right swing, failing to land, and both clinched. Jeffries tried a left for the neck, but Fitz got inside of his lead, landing left on wind. Jeffries sent two hard left hooks to the side of Fitz's head, jarring the champion each time. In the mixup Fitz got his left to head and right to body. After some feinting and feinting Fitz sent a left straight to the eye, was heavily countered on the body by Jeffries' right arm. A hard right over the heart by Fitz was answered by Jeffries with a blow on the neck, and then Jeff planted a heavy left on the chest and Fitz broke ground but returned quickly, shooting his left to the jaw. This was an even round.

Fifth round—Fitz led out with a left to the face, splitting Jeffries' left eye, which bled freely. Jeffries retaliated with a hard left on

jaw. Fitz still on aggressive bored in, sending left to face, Jeffries countering lightly on the wind. Fitz crowded in with left following and Jeff crossed his right to the ear they broke from a clinch and Fitz sent left to face and a hard right over the injured eye. Another clinch followed and the referee had to separate them. Fitz sent left twice to head and followed with a hard left to chest. Jeffries fought back wildly, landing both hands outside Fitz's guard and after another clinch Fitz uppercut his opponent with his right on the wind. This was the last blow of the round which was in Fitz's favor.

Seventh round—Jeffries was a bit slow coming to the scratch and broke ground, making a circle of the ring. Fitz tried right to head, landing lightly, and Jeffries got a left to the ribs. Jeffries jabbed his left to the ribs and got away clean. Then the Californian endeavored to land a straight left for the face, but was blocked neatly and received a left counter on the ribs. Fitz was on the aggressive and sent a left far back on the neck. Jeffries tried to crowd Fitz on the ropes, but Fitz got away nimbly, then, in a rapid mixup, both swung rights and lefts for the head, landing lightly. Then Fitz hooked a left to the side of the head and Jeffries jumped in with a right hard on the body. Jeffries swung his left for the head, but Fitz got inside of it and



BOB FITZSIMMONS.

drove his right over the heart, when the gong sent them to their corners. This was Fitz's round.

Eighth round—Jeffries was tardy in coming up and the referee had to wave his hand to him to come to the scratch. Both men rushed matters without doing damage other than clinching until Fitz sent his left to the ribs and Jeffries hooked two lefts to the face. Jeffries tried with his right, but was blocked. Fitz countering lightly on the chest. Fitz put a straight left on Jeffries' bad eye. Jeffries came back with a hard left on the body. Fitz attempted to land a vicious swing with his left on the body, but Jeffries came back with a similar blow on Fitz's head. Jeffries then bared in and sent a straight left to Fitz's face, staggering the champion to the ropes. Nothing of any moment occurred during the remainder of the round, and as Fitz walked to his corner he smiled at his friends. This was Jeffries' round.

Ninth round—Both came up willingly, with Fitz the aggressor, but Jeffries sent him back with a straight to the face. Fitz missed a left swing for the head and received a hard right on the body, then they clinched and after the breakaway both tried lefts at close quarters. Jeffries landing twice. Fitz still on the aggressive was sent back once more with a left on body. After another clinch, Jeffries put two smart left raps on the nose, which made Bob's nasal organ bleed again. Jeffries played again for the head smartly with his left, hitting straight, then with a back-hand blow brought his left in contact with Fitz's nose. Fitz failed to respond to this and clinched. Jeffries threw his right over the heart with all his might and had Fitz guessing when the bell rang. Jeffries had decidedly the better of the round.

Tenth round—Jeffries came up looking confident and Fitz wore an earnest look on his face. The Californian was the first to land with a straight left on the body, bringing it up to the head Fitz clinched. Going into the clinch Fitz drove his left hard to the wind. After a lot of fiddling Fitz tried a left swing, but went wide of the mark, but caught the Californian a second later with a left swing on the nose. A straight left from Jeffries made Fitz' head wobble, and then with a left swing on the jaw put Fitz on his back. Fitz was very groggy when he got up in seven seconds and was sent down again with left and right on the jaw. He came up again in five seconds and Jeffries rushed him into a corner, trying very hard to finish the champion who was very groggy. Jeffries was too anxious and failed to finish him.

Eleventh round—Fitz came up slowly, but assumed the aggressive, Jeffries standing off, evidently waiting for a knockout. They clinched three times. Coming to close quarters Jeffries put two hard rights over Fitz's heart, sending him back, and then sent a straight left to the neck, following with a left on the chest. Fitz crowded in, trying his right for the jaw, but fell short, but succeeded in blocking the Californian's right return. Jeffries then assumed the aggressive and jabbed his left to head. A left on the jaw from Jeffries dazed Fitz, who stood in the middle of the ring. Jeffries looked at him for a second and then he had him at his mercy, swung his right and left to the point of the jaw and Fitz went down and out, relinquishing the championship to the Californian. Time of eleventh round 1 minute and 32 3-5 seconds.

BRITISH SCHEME FAVORED.

American Arbitration Plan Not Supported
by Many of the Delegates at
The Hague.

THE HAGUE, June 10.—The peace conference entered upon its most important stage when the drafting committee of the third section takes up arbitration. According to a foreign delegate, the American scheme does not seem to have obtained the support of many of the delegates. The Americans, it is added, have realized this and have virtually abandoned the idea of pressing its adoption, and therefore it may be considered virtually abandoned or, at most, it will only furnish material for a few amendments which will be submitted during the debate.

The Russian project is still kept absolutely secret. M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation and president of the conference, has voluntarily withdrawn all claims to priority in favor of the British scheme. Part of the Russian scheme will not be presented and the other part will be incorporated with the British proposals in a definite scheme.

CASSATT WAS CHOSEN.

Selected as the Successor to the
Late President Thomson.

CHIEF DIRECTING SPIRIT ANYHOW.

He Had as Much Power as the Late
President, While the Latter Was at the
Head of the Vast System—McCrea Was
Made a Director.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad A. J. Cassatt of this city was elected president to succeed the late Frank Thomson.

James McCrea of Pittsburg, first vice president, was chosen a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Cassatt's election to the presidency.

Mr. Cassatt's elevation to the presidency of the great corporation with which he had been connected for so many years, caused surprise in railroad and financial circles, as it had been by many anticipated that First Vice President Green or one of the other vice presidents would secure the honor. The board of directors, however, were unanimously of the opinion that the emergency caused by the sudden death of Mr. Thomson could best be met by Mr. Cassatt, and that gentleman, after some hesitation, concluded to accept the responsibility.

Mr. Cassatt is conceded on all sides to be the man best fitted for the position. Like Mr. Thomson he has been connected with the road since his boyhood and has a thorough knowledge of the road, its resources and business. In 1882 he resigned as first vice president of the company, but was subsequently induced to become a director and since then he has taken a most active interest in the affairs of the company, occupying in fact the position of managing director or "power behind the throne."

It is no disparagement of Mr. Thomson's ability or power to say that Mr. Cassatt's authority in the management of the road was equal to that of the late president. So that, in view of this fact, Mr. Cassatt is no stranger to the duties that he will be called upon to perform in his new position. Mr. Cassatt is perhaps the best known railroad man in the country and he will undoubtedly be a leader in trunk line councils.

The election to a directorship of James McCrea, who has charge of the lines west of Pittsburg, brings to the board a strong railroad man to take the place of Mr. Cassatt in that body.

Alexander Johnston Cassatt was born in Pittsburg Dec. 8, 1839. His father, Robert S. Cassatt, was for a number of years closely identified with the financial and industrial interests of Western Pennsylvania and was the first mayor of Allegheny City.

A. J. Cassatt received his primary education in the schools of Pittsburg, took a liberal course in the famous University of Heidelberg, in Germany, and in 1859 graduated as a civil engineer from the Rensselaer Polytechnic college at Troy, N. Y. In 1861 he settled in Philadelphia, was appointed a road man on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Two years later he was made an assistant engineer, and in 1864, when the Pennsylvania railroad assumed control of the Philadelphia and Erie road, Mr. Cassatt was transferred to Renova, Pa., and appointed resident engineer of the middle division.

Later he was appointed manager in charge of the Warren and Franklin railroad, a branch road in the oil regions, and afterward was made assistant general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. In 1866 Mr. Cassatt was transferred to Williamsport, with the title of superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Philadelphia and Erie, and in 1867 he was appointed to the like position on the Pennsylvania railroad, with headquarters at Altoona. In 1870 he was made general superintendent and in 1871, when the Pennsylvania road leased the United Railroads of New Jersey, he was appointed general manager of all the Pennsylvania lines.

After the death of the president, J. Edgar Thomson, a reorganization of the higher officials became necessary, and in 1874 Mr. Cassatt was advanced to the position of third vice president, which office he held until 1886, when, upon the retirement of President Scott and the accession to the presidency of Mr. Roberts, he became first vice president. In September, 1882, he resigned his high office and retired to private life, but a few years later he was induced to accept a seat in the directory of the company, and remained a member of the board until his elevation to the presidency.

A MEETING OF SENATORS.

Republican Members of the Finance Committee Met in New York.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The senate committee on finance met in this city. Senators Aldrich, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Platt of New York, Platt of Connecticut and Burrows being present. The meeting was practically a caucus of the Republican members of the com-

mittee, as no Democrats were present. The currency legislation proposed by the house committee was taken up and discussed.

The committee took a recess for lunch. Senator Aldrich, the chairman, said that the committee was acting under a resolution of the senate providing for meetings by the committee to discuss the currency, internal revenue and changes in the customs administration. It had been agreed, he said, that sub-committees will further discuss the subjects. Senator Aldrich said that when the committee adjourned it would probably not meet again until fall.

The senator said he would not name the members of the sub-committee until he had conferred with those senators who were not present.

UNION NOT RECOGNIZED.

Two-Thirds of the Cleveland Street Railways Are Likely to Be Tied Up Today.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Two-thirds of the street railway lines of the city will in all probability be tied up today. The Cleveland Electric Street Railroad company, embracing the Euclid avenue, Cedar avenue, Central avenue, Broadway, Brooklyn, Southside, Scranton avenue and three or four other smaller divisions of the system refused to recognize the union of the street railway men and this means a strike.

CLAIMED BY GREENSBURG PEOPLE.

A Contest For the \$50,000 Fortune of a Man Near Wooster.

WOOSTER, O., June 10.—When John Barley, a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., died in the western part of Wayne county, O., he was childless. His will left his estate of \$50,000 to people with whom he had made his home for many years, cutting off all his relatives, the greatest number of whom live in and about Greensburg, Pa.

The case has occupied the attention of the court for over two weeks and will last another week. C. D. Copeland of Greensburg, who returned recently from Manila, where he saw service with the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, is one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

The Pennsylvania people who will share in the estate if the will is set aside are Benjamin Funk, William Funk, Lewis A. Funk, S. E. Gallagher, Wesley Mull, Susan Bushman, Matilda A. Ober, A. P. Darr, Elias and Levi Barkley, Della Steele, Elizabeth B. Phipps, Chauncey C. Wilder and others.

Their Strike Won.

TORONTO, June 10.—The Toronto Fire Clay company and the Forest City Clay company have granted the advance asked for by the strikers, 15 cents per ton. The other plants are expected to settle in a day or so. The strike has been on in all the plants since June 1. So far three plants have settled with the men.

Ex-Soldier Held For Murder.

TOLEDO, June 10.—Coroner Hensler returned a verdict in the case of the alleged killing of George Bartlett. The coroner holds Thomas Coyle, color sergeant of the Ninth Ohio regiment, on the charge of murder. Bartlett was struck by Coyle the night his regiment returned to this city. He died a few days later.

Grosscup Again Improved.

ASHLAND, O., June 10.—Judge Grosscup of Chicago, who has been ill at Ashland, suffered a relapse during the heated term, but was again improving.

COLONEL PICQUART RELEASED.

He Was Accused of Fabricating Evidence Against Esterhazy.

PARIS, June 10.—Lieutenant Colonel Picquart has been provisionally released from custody.

Lieutenant Colonel Picquart was imprisoned in July last, charged with



COLONEL PICQUART.

communicating confidential documents and he has since been accused of fabricating a document intended to compromise Major Count Esterhazy.

Lieut. Commander Kellogg Dead.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamer Auguste Victoria, which arrived here from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg, reported the death at sea of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright Kellogg, U. S. N., who was a passenger on the vessel. He died of heart disease.

RAILROADS AID TRUST.

Witnesses So Charged Before
Industrial Commission.

DAVIS ATTACKED THE STANDARD.

The Ohio Producer and Refiner Made
Some Strong Charges—Oil Refiner Westgate of Titusville, Pa., Told of His Experience in Competing For Business.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Ex-State Senator Theodore F. Davis of Ohio, both a producer and a refiner of petroleum, located at Marietta, gave testimony before the industrial commission which dealt with the operations of the Standard Oil trust and the Argand Oil company. He complained of the discriminations of the railroad companies, saying that the managers of some of the roads were interested in rival companies and the other companies were so favored that his company had been compelled to suspend business. This discrimination was also practiced by the pipe lines against producers who did not control these lines. In such cases they were also unable to secure fair rates from railroads, forcing the conclusion that the railroad companies were concerned for the success of pipe lines.

Mr. Davis said that the Standard company had been able to come into the control of most of the producing area and this was accomplished through co-operating companies. He said that as a refiner he had purchased considerable oil from the Standard company and that it was the custom of the Standard company to charge up its losses of oil by fire, leakage, etc., in any given district to the purchasers in that district, distributing the loss among them. He also said that the Standard company had such close relations with the railroad companies and so completely controlled the markets as to render it almost impracticable for any other refiner to enter upon the manufacture of such bi-products as lubricating oil.

He stated that on one occasion a shipping clerk of his firm had been approached by the Standard company and offered money for information as to the business of the concern. This scheme had failed, owing to the fidelity of the clerk, but the firm became satisfied that the Standard company had information of every barrel shipped by his house.

Every shipment was followed up and the consignees approached with offers of oil at lower rates. The competitors also resorted to duplicating his brands and sending out under their inferior articles of oil. The competition had at last become so fierce that his house had been compelled to go out of business.

Mr. Davis was followed by Mr. T. U. Westgate, an oil refiner at Titusville, Pa. Among other companies in which he is interested is the Pure Oil company. He said that in both New York and Philadelphia the Standard company had reduced the price of oil immediately upon his company entering the field, and that owing to this reduction oils were now being sold in both markets at prices which render the business unprofitable. Mr. Davis related some of the particulars of his competition with the Standard company, saying that the Standard managers kept a strict account of all the oil sent out by rivals. His company was in the habit of protecting customers where necessary.

His general policy was to try to get only a small percentage of the business in each place, and he had found that so long as he pursued this plan prices could be held up, but that if he endeavored to increase the quantity prices were immediately reduced with the intention of driving him out of the field. Mr. Westgate had no doubt that the Standard company knew each morning just what his shipments had been the day before. He could not say that the railroads supplied the information, but he knew that it did not go from his own office. He also told of instances in which the Standard company had made efforts to entice his men from him and also of threats in cases where the competition was sharper than the Standard company enjoyed.

Mr. Westgate said the railroads had been very careful about giving rebates since the interstate commerce law's enactment, but he was satisfied they favored the Standard company by underbidding, and he cited instances convincing witness that there was an understanding between the railroad companies and the Standard. By this and changes in freight rates so as to suit the purposes of the Standard and injure its rivals the field of independent operators was being steadily reduced. Railroads did not seek the trade of the independent companies which, if favored as the Standard was, could prosecute a fiercer competition.

A Hun's Double Crime.

LEECHBURG, Pa., June 10.—A Hungarian named Joseph Povelik shot Mrs. Mary Sniski, then sent two bullets into his own head, dying instantly. The tragedy occurred about a mile below here, on the loop of the Allegheny Valley railroad, in Armstrong county, a few rods below the Banfield residence. The woman received two bullets, one in the cheek and the other in her head, and her recovery is doubtful. She was after him for a board bill.



JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

the ear and Fitz tried his right over for the damaged eye, failing to land. Fitz tried left for head, but Jeffries ducked and a clinch followed. Fitz put a light left on Jeffries' mouth and forced him to the ropes. They clinched and broke immediately. Jeffries tried a left swing for the body and left an opening which Fitz failed to take advantage of. Jeffries, encouraged by this overlook, sent two lefts to the jaw and a right on the forehead without a return. Fitz rushed, but in trying to sidestep almost fell through the ropes, but regained himself and came back with a hard left on neck and right on body. Jeffries replied with two stiff hits on face as Fitz crowded in on him. At this moment the bell separated them.

Sixth round—Fitz jumped across the ring and Jeffries broke ground. Fitz swung his left for head, landing lightly and blocked a right lead for the body, both tried lefts for the head, but were short. Then Fitz put his left to the face and missed a right cross for

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Following was the fight by rounds:

First round—Both met in center of ring. Fitz feinted, with Fitz breaking ground, Jeffries keeping almost in the middle of the ring. Jeffries evidently trying to get the fight over. Fitz led left to head, but Jeffries ducked cleverly. Jeffries led left and fell short. He led for stomach and again fell short. Again he led a left swing for jaw, but Fitz was out of the way. Jeffries tried right for body and left for head, but Fitz blocked and got away clean. Fitz tried left, landing on neck. Fitz essayed a right swing for the neck, landing lightly, and they came to a clinch, but broke clean. Jeffries tried a straight left for jaw, but did not reach, and Fitz blocked an at tempt at a left hook, shooting his left to the ear as the bell rang.

Second round—Fitz in middle of ring made Jeffries break and Fitz sent left to body. Jeffries countered with stiff left on face. Jeffries tried for body, but was neatly blocked. Jeffries then assumed a crouching attitude, boring in with left on body, but was again blocked and they came to a clinch. Jeffries landed two lefts on body and shot the left three times to Fitz' face without a return. Fitz tried his right for the head, but was short and they came to a clinch. The referee stepped between them. Jeffries tried a left chop for the head, but Fitz ducked safely and Jeffries tried a left swing for the head and another for the body, but Fitz ducked away from him. Jeffries then knocked Fitz flat on his back with a straight left on the mouth. The champion was up in two seconds and then the bell rang and they went to their corners.

Third round—Fitz looked very determined when he came up for this round with Jeffries on the aggressive. They clinched twice with out doing damage. Fitz tried a right hook for the body, but failed and it was then seen that he was bleeding from the nose and first blood claimed for Jeffries. After another clinch Fitz landed a hard left on Jeff's face and repeated it two times, coming to the center of the ring. Fitz landed a left swing on the jaw and a left hook on the ear. Jeffries came back with a left hook on the side of the head and they came to a clinch. After some feinting Jeff sent both hands to the body and drove Fitz back with a left on the chest. Fitz endeavored to land a left swing on the head and they came to a clinch. Fitz landed a left hook on the head, Jeffries countering on the face just as the round ended.

Fourth round—Fitz came up determined and tried a right swing, failing to land, and both clinched. Jeffries tried a left for the neck, but Fitz got inside of his head, landing left on wind. Jeffries sent two hard left hooks to the side of Fitz's head, jarring the champion each time. In the mixup Fitz got his left to head and right to body. After some feinting and feinting Fitz sent a left straight to the eye, was heavily countered on the body by Jeffries' right arm. A hard right over the heart by Fitz was answered by Jeffries with a blow on the neck, and then Jeff planted a heavy left on the chest and Fitz broke ground but returned quickly, shooting his left to the jaw. This was an even round.

Fifth round—Fitz led out with a left to the face, splitting Jeffries' left eye, which bled freely. Jeffries retaliated with a hard left on

jaw. Fitz still on aggressive bored in, sending left to face, Jeffries countering lightly on the wind. Fitz crowded in with left following and Jeff crossed his right to the ear they broke from a clinch and Fitz sent left to face and a hard right over the injured eye. Another clinch followed and the referee had to separate them. Fitz sent left twice to head and followed with a hard left to chest. Jeffries fought back wildly, landing both hands outside Fitz's guard and after another clinch Fitz uppercut his opponent with his right on the wind. This was the last blow of the round which was in Fitz's favor.

Seventh round—Jeffries was a bit slow coming to the scratch and broke ground, making a circle of the ring. Fitz tries right to head, landing lightly, and Jeffries got a left to the ribs. Jeffries jabbed his left to the ribs and got away clean. Then the Californian endeavored to land a straight left for the face, but was blocked neatly and received a left counter on the ribs. Fitz was on the aggressive and sent a left far back on the neck. Jeffries tried to crowd Fitz on the ropes, but Fitz got away nimbly, then, in a rapid mixup, both swung rights and lefts for the head, landing lightly. Then Fitz hooked a left to the side of the head and Jeffries jumped in with a right hard on the body. Jeffries swung his left for the head, but Fitz got inside of it and



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drove his right over the heart, when the gong sent them to their corners. This was Fitz's round.

Eighth round—Jeffries was tardy in coming up and the referee had to wave his hand to him to come to the scratch. Both men rushed matters without doing damage other than clinching until Fitz sent his left to the ribs and Jeffries hooked two lefts to the face. Jeffries tried with his right, but was blocked. Fitz countered lightly on the chest. Fitz put a straight left on Jeffries' bad eye. Jeffries came back with a hard left on the body. Fitz attempted to land a vicious swing with his left on the body, but Jeffries came back with a similar blow on Fitz's head. Jeffries then bored in and sent a straight left to Fitz' face, staggering the champion to the ropes. Nothing of any moment occurred during the remainder of the round, and as Fitz walked to his corner he smiled at his friends. This was Jeffries' round.

Ninth round—Both came up willingly, with Fitz the aggressor, but Jeffries sent him back with a straight left to the face. Fitz missed a left swing for the head and received a hard right on the body, then they clinched and after the breakaway both tried lefts at close quarters. Jeffries landing twice. Fitz still on the aggressive was sent back once more with a left on body. After another clinch, Jeffries put two smart left raps on the nose, which made Bob's nasal organ bleed again. Jeffries played again for the head smartly with his left, hitting straight, then with a back-hand blow brought his left in contact with Fitz's nose. Fitz failed to respond to this and clinched. Jeffries threw his right over the heart with all his might and had Fitz guessing when the bell rang. Jeffries had decidedly the better of the round.

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His general policy was to try to get only a small percentage of the business in each place, and he had found that so long as he pursued this plan prices could be held up, but that if he endeavored to increase the quantity prices were immediately reduced with the intention of driving him out of the field. Mr. Westgate had no doubt that the Standard company knew each morning just what his shipments had been the day before. He could not say that the railroads supplied the information, but he knew that it did not go from his own office. He also told of instances in which the Standard company had made efforts to entice his men from him and also of threats in cases where the competition was sharper than the Standard company enjoyed.

Mr. Westgate said the railroads had been very careful about giving rebates since the interstate commerce law's enactment, but he was satisfied they favored the Standard company by underbidding, and he cited instances convincing witness that there was an understanding between the railroad companies and the Standard. By this and changes in freight rates so as to suit the purposes of the Standard and injure its rivals, the field of independent operators was being steadily reduced. Railroads did not seek the trade of the independent companies which, if favored as the Standard was, could prosecute a fiercer competition.

A Hun's Double Crime.

LEECHBURG, Pa., June 10.—A Hungarian named Joseph Povelik shot Mrs. Mary Sniski, then sent two bullets into his own head, dying instantly. The tragedy occurred about a mile below here, on the loop of the Allegheny Valley railroad, in Armstrong county, a few rods below the Banfield residence. The woman received two bullets, one in the cheek and the other in her head, and her recovery is doubtful. She was after him for a board bill.



JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

the ear and Fitz tried his right over for the damaged eye, failing to land. Fitz tried left for head, but Jeffries ducked and a clinch followed. Fitz put a light left on Jeffries' mouth and forced him to the ropes. They clinched and broke immediately. Jeffries tried a left swing for the body and left an opening which Fitz failed to take advantage of. Jeffries, encouraged by this overlook, sent two lefts to the jaw and a right on the forehead without a return. Fitz rushed, but in trying to sidestep almost fell through the ropes, but regained himself and came back with a hard left on neck and right on body. Jeffries replied with two stiff hits on face as Fitz crowded in on him. At this moment the bell separated them.

Sixth round—Fitz jumped across the ring and Jeffries broke ground. Fitz swung his left for head, landing lightly and blocked a right lead for the body, both tried lefts for the head, but were short. Then Fitz put his left to the face and missed a right cross for

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 309.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

TWO CENTS

A NEW FISTIC IDOL.

Young Giant From the West
the Champion.

FITZ KNOCKED OUT BY JEFFRIES.

The Blow That Ended the Australian's
Career as Champion Heavyweight Was
Struck In the Eleventh Round—The
Fight by Rounds.

NEW YORK, June 10.—James Jeffries, at the arena of the Coney Island Athletic club, defeated Robert Fitzsimmons, world's champion in two classes—middleweight and heavyweight—in 11 rounds of whirlwind fighting. He was never at any time in serious danger, and after the sizeup in the earlier rounds of the contest, took the lead. He had the Australian whipped from the ninth round. Geo. Siler acted as referee.

Following was the fight by rounds:

First round—Both met in center of ring. They fought, with Fitz breaking ground, Jeffries keeping almost in the middle of the ring. Jeffries evidently trying to get the fight over. Fitz led left to head, but Jeffries ducked cleverly. Jeffries led left and fell short. He led for stomach and again fell short. Again he led a left swing for jaw, but Fitz was out of the way. Jeffries tried right for body and left for head, but Fitz blocked and got away clean. Fitz tried left, landing on neck. Fitz essayed a right swing for the neck, landing lightly, and they came to a clinch, but broke clean. Jeffries tried a straight left for jaw, but did not reach, and Fitz blocked at an attempt at a left hook, shooting his left to the ear as the bell rang.

Second round—Fitz in middle of ring made Jeffries break and Fitz sent left to body. Jeffries countered with stiff left on face. Jeffries tried for body, but was neatly blocked. Jeffries then assumed a crouching attitude, boring in with left on body, but was again blocked and they came to a clinch. Jeffries landed two lefts on body and shot the left three times to Fitz' face without a return. Fitz tried his right for the head, but was short and they came to a clinch, the referee going between them. Jeffries tried a left chop for the head, but Fitz ducked safely and Jeffries tried a left swing for the head and another for the body, but Fitz ducked away from him. Jeffries then knocked Fitz flat on his back with a straight left on the mouth. The champion was up in two seconds and then the bell rang and they went to their corners.

Third round—Fitz looked very determined when he came up for this round with Jeffries on the aggressive. They clinched twice with out doing damage. Fitz tried a right hook for the body, but failed and it was then seen that he was bleeding from the nose and first blood claimed for Jeffries. After another clinch Fitz landed a hard left on Jeff's face and repeated it two times, coming to the center of the ring. Fitz landed a left swing on the jaw and a left hook on the ear. Jeffries came back with a left hook on the side of the head and they came to a clinch. After some feinting Jeff sent both hands to the body and drove Fitz back with a left on the chest. Fitz endeavored to land a left swing on the head and they came to a clinch. Fitz landed a left hook on the head, Jeffries countering on the face just as the round ended.

Fourth round—Fitz came up determined and tried a right swing, failing to land, and both clinched. Jeffries tried a left for the neck, but Fitz got inside of his head, landing left on wind. Jeffries sent two hard left hooks to the side of Fitz's head, jarring the champion each time. In the mixup Fitz got his left to head and right to body. After some feinting and feinting Fitz sent a left straight to the eye, was heavily countered on the body by Jeffries' right arm. A hard right over the heart by Fitz was answered by Jeffries with a blow on the neck, and then Jeff planted a heavy left on the chest and Fitz broke ground but returned quickly, shooting his left to the jaw. This was an even round.

Fifth round—Fitz led out with a left to the face, splitting Jeffries' left eye, which bled freely. Jeffries retaliated with a hard left on

jaw. Fitz still on aggressive bored in, sending left to face, Jeffries countering lightly on the wind. Fitz crowded in with left following and Jeff crossed his right to the ear they broke from a clinch and Fitz sent left to face and a hard right over the injured eye. Another clinch followed and the referee had to separate them. Fitz sent left twice to head and followed with a hard left to chest. Jeffries fought back wildly, landing both hands outside Fitz's guard and after another clinch Fitz uppeared his opponent with his right on the wind. This was the last blow of the round which was in Fitz's favor.

Seventh round—Jeffries was a bit slow coming to the scratch and broke ground, making a circle of the ring. Fitz tries right to head, landing lightly, and Jeffries got a left to the ribs. Jeffries jabbed his left to the ribs and got away clean. Then the Californian endeavored to land a straight left for the face, but was blocked neatly and received a left counter on the ribs. Fitz was on the aggressive and sent a left far back on the neck. Jeffries tried to crowd Fitz on the ropes, but Fitz got away nimbly, then, in a rapid mixup, both swung rights and lefts for the head, landing lightly. Then Fitz hooked a left to the side of the head and Jeffries jumped in with a right hard on the body. Jeffries swung his left for the head, but Fitz got inside of it and



BOB FITZSIMMONS.

drove his right over the heart, when the gong sent them to their corners. This was Fitz's round.

Eighth round—Jeffries was tardy in coming up and the referee had to wave his hand to him to come to the scratch. Both men rushed matters without doing damage other than clinching until Fitz sent his left to the ribs and Jeffries hooked two lefts to the face. Jeffries tried with his right, but was blocked. Fitz countering lightly on the chest. Fitz put a straight left on Jeffries' bad eye. Jeffries came back with a hard left on the body. Fitz attempted to land a vicious swing with his left on the body, but Jeffries came back with a similar blow on Fitz's head. Jeffries then bored in and sent a straight left to Fitz's face, staggering the champion to the ropes. Nothing of any moment occurred during the remainder of the round, and as Fitz walked to his corner he smiled at his friends. This was Jeffries' round.

Ninth round—Both came up willingly, with Fitz the aggressor, but Jeffries sent him back with a straight to the face. Fitz missed a left swing for the head and received a hard right on the body, then they clinched and after the breakaway both tried lefts at close quarters. Jeffries landing twice. Fitz still on the aggressive was sent back once more with a left on body. After another clinch, Jeffries put two smart left raps on the nose, which made Bob's nasal organ bleed again. Jeffries played again for the head smartly with his left, hitting straight, then with a back-hand blow brought his left in contact with Fitz's nose. Fitz failed to respond to this and clinched. Jeffries threw his right over the heart with all his might and had Fitz guessing when the bell rang. Jeffries had decidedly the better of the round.

Tenth round—Jeffries came up looking confident and Fitz wore an earnest look on his face. The Californian was the first to land with a straight left on the body, bringing it up to the head. Fitz clinched. Going into the clinch Fitz drove his left hand to the wind. After a lot of fiddling Fitz tried a left swing, but went wide of the mark, but caught the Californian a second later with a left swing on the nose. A straight left from Jeffries made Fitz' head wobble, and then with a left swing on the jaw put Fitz on his back. Fitz was very groggy when he got up in seven seconds and was sent down again with left and right on the jaw. He came up again in five seconds and Jeffries rushed him into a corner, trying very hard to finish the champion who was very groggy. Jeffries was too anxious and failed to finish his man.

Eleventh round—Fitz came up slowly, but assumed the aggressive, Jeffries standing off evidently waiting for a knockout. They clinched three times. Coming to close quarters Jeffries put two hard rights over Fitz's heart, sending him back, and then sent a straight left to the neck, following with a left on the chest. Fitz crowded in, trying his right for the jaw, but fell short, but succeeded in blocking the Californian's right return. Jeffries then assumed the aggressive and jabbed his left to head. A left on the jaw from Jeffries dazed Fitz, who stood in the middle of the ring. Jeffries looked at him for a second and then he had him at his mercy, swung his right and left to the point of the jaw and Fitz went down and out, relinquishing the championship to the Californian. Time of eleventh round 1 minute and 32 3/5 seconds.

BRITISH SCHEME FAVORED.

American Arbitration Plan Not Supported
by Many of the Delegates at
The Hague.

THE HAGUE, June 10.—The peace conference entered upon its most important stage when the drafting committee of the third section takes up arbitration. According to a foreign delegate, the American scheme does not seem to have obtained the support of many of the delegates. The Americans, it is added, have realized this and have virtually abandoned the idea of pressing its adoption, and therefore it may be considered virtually abandoned or, at most, it will only furnish material for a few amendments which will be submitted during the debate.

The Russian project is still kept absolutely secret. M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation and president of the conference, has voluntarily withdrawn all claims to priority in favor of the British scheme. Part of the Russian scheme will not be presented and the other part will be incorporated with the British proposals in a definite scheme.

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Every shipment was followed up and the consignees approached with offers of oil at lower rates. The competitors also resorted to duplicating his brands and sending out under their inferior articles of oil. The competition had at last become so fierce that his house had been compelled to go out of business.

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His general policy was to try to get only a small percentage of the business in each place, and he had found that so long as he pursued this plan prices could be held up, but that if he endeavored to increase the quantity prices were immediately reduced with the intention of driving him out of the field. Mr. Westgate had no doubt that the Standard company knew each morning just what his shipments had been the day before. He could not say that the railroads supplied the information, but he knew that it did not go from his own office. He also told of instances in which the Standard company had made efforts to entice his men from him and also of threats in cases where the competition was sharper than the Standard company enjoyed.

Mr. Westgate said the railroads had been very careful about giving rebates since the interstate commerce law's enactment, but he was satisfied they favored the Standard company by underbidding, and he cited instances convincing witness that there was an understanding between the railroad companies and the Standard. By this and changes in freight rates so as to suit the purposes of the Standard and injure its rivals the field of independent operators was being steadily reduced. Railroads did not seek the trade of the independent companies which, if favored as the Standard was, could prosecute a fiercer competition.

A Hun's Double Crime.

LEECHBURG, Pa., June 10.—A Hungarian named Joseph Povelik shot Mrs. Mary Sniski, then sent two bullets into his own head, dying instantly. The tragedy occurred about a mile below here, on the loop of the Allegheny Valley railroad, in Armstrong county, a few rods below the Banfield residence. The woman received two bullets, one in the cheek and the other in her head, and her recovery is doubtful. She was after him for a board bill.



JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

the ear and Fitz tried his right over for the damaged eye, failing to land. Fitz tried left for head, but Jeffries ducked and a clinch followed. Fitz put a light left on Jeffries' mouth and forced him to the ropes. They clinched and broke immediately. Jeffries tried a left swing for the body and left an opening which Fitz failed to take advantage of. Jeffries, encouraged by this overlook, sent two lefts to the jaw and a right on the forehead without a return. Fitz rushed, but in trying to sidestep almost fell through the ropes, but regained himself and came back with a hard left on neck and right on body. Jeffries replied with two stiff hits on face as Fitz crowded in on him. At this moment the bell separated them.

Sixth round—Fitz jumped across the ring and Jeffries broke ground. Fitz swung his left for head, landing lightly and blocked a right lead for the body, both tried lefts for the head, but were short. Then Fitz put his left to the face and missed a right cross for

THE EAST END.

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Sealed Proposals

Will be received up until June 20 for the use of the lawn lying north of the Christian church, about 32x64 feet, for restaurant purposes during the Elk's carnival. Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Address

A. W. SCOTT,

* Sec. Trustees Christian church.

Ladies' Toilet Room.

Lady visitors to Rock Spring will be pleased to know that the toilet room, just to the right of the stage, is in readiness for their use, and is supplied with all necessary articles, such as combs, brushes, towels, soap, etc. *

Joseph Brothers have wonderful bargains in all light weight suits or clothing suitable for hot or sultry weather. These goods are the very best manufactured and are sold at such reasonable rates as to astonish all rival clothiers and delight the people. Test the matter. You will be pleased and benefitted, for money saved is money made.

THE RED CROSS IN CUBA

Work Clara Barton Is Doing to Relieve Distress.

CO-OPERATION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Asylums Are Being Established In Various Towns For the Orphans of Reconcentrados Found Running About Without Shelter, Food or Clothes.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross, under date of Havana, May 24, has written to Major General J. R. Brooke, thanking him warmly for his co-operation in the work of relieving the distress among the reconcentrados and giving an account of the work the Red Cross was doing in Cuba, says the New York Sun. In this letter Miss Barton says:

"I found on my arrival here, May 5 that our field agent, Dr. J. B. Hubbell, was at work in the vicinity of Guines, with a small force of practical women nurses and a Cuban physician, Dr. Carbarelle of this city, as assistant, establishing, or rather, in common parlance we would say, 'making up' asylums in the various towns along that section of the country, taking only the full orphans of reconcentrados found running about the town without shelter, food, clothes, a place to sleep or a person to care for them, begging at the station of travelers as they passed until one stepped down from a car with difficulty; unfit to be seen and unsafe to touch. The first move was to call the attention of the mayor and municipal authorities to the subject; each saw the fearful condition, but no one could see a way out of it. They were too poor, too tired, too long suffering and discouraged to start anything of themselves. It was one of those cases where an impetus must be given, where a little help meant much; like the stone on the brow of a hill, once loosened and touched, it would roll itself.

"A house of sufficient size on the outskirts of the town, with land for a garden or greater cultivation, is first asked for and readily found and given free, disinfected, whitewashed, made thoroughly clean, safe and useful; the number of children ascertained, a dormitory of clean canvas cots, with sheets, pillows and blankets arranged by the nurses, a kitchen provided with cooking utensils, a dining room (generally with homemade tables), cups, plates, knives, forks and spoons for all.

"A small shipment of supplies is, or rather has been, sent from our warehouse in Havana or Santa Clara of food, unmade clothing in the material—calico, gingham, cotton and jean. The children are gathered up, or, more properly, gather themselves up, in the strange hope that something has come for them, taken into their home, washed, treated for their sores and cutaneous diseases, their filthy and dangerous rags burned until no clothing is left, when, if no other made garments are at hand, they are put into bed till the ladies of the town, who flock joyfully with their needles and sewing machines, can make the necessary one garment for each child, which takes them out of bed clean and wholesome. The second day always finds them all up, dressed, fed, clean and happy. Sometimes there are not over 30, in other places 75 or 80.

"The people of the town are so delighted with the change that they cannot do enough to help it along. The women, and especially the young ladies, volunteer the making and mending of their clothes and go consecutively and teach and assist them in the work of the home, for they will largely do their own work under instructions. The farmers volunteer to plow the gardens and more land when needed and assist them in planting the small seeds, such as children can do; we send the seed of the best quality, spades, shovels, hoes, etc., and often good widowed mothers go to live with and help them. Next a loom is arranged for the school, and the sight that one sees through tears is these little waifs of misfortune sitting on their rude benches, all animation, pointing out to each other the big letters in the little primer, trying to pronounce them correctly and plainly, poor little God forsaken creatures that two days before were running the streets, a blight to themselves and a terror to others, now taken in, cared for, a whole town their patrons and protectors, to be loved and cherished as its own, as indeed they are, and to become a part of it, for these townspeople will never desert or abandon them.

"During seven days I was with Dr. Hubbell's party visiting Cienfuegos, Santa Clara and Sagua. Meanwhile I saw between 400 and 500 of these little waifs picked up in smaller towns by our people, put into asylums made by them in the time, and I left knowing that the next two weeks would double the number and that the end of the third week over a thousand of these heretofore helpless creatures would be safe in homes, happy, clean, well fed, instructed, and, best of all, at work and learning how to work.

"I fear that none of us will be able to fully tell how helpful we are finding the officers of the army, who seem to be striving to carry out the wishes of the secretary of war, your own and

mine. Among them are old friends of the civil war—General Wilson and Colonel Noyes, whose generous assistance in plain rations is enabling us to push on the work. The great need is for canvas cots, as we cannot make the first move toward an asylum without beds. It is scarcely possible to answer the requests for asylums, now that they begin to know of them. Nothing is ever refused or withheld by any man, woman or child. The young ladies of the towns are banding together to help bring up these children. It is touching to see how these crushed people needed encouragement, for the actual help given is really very small. They are largely doing it themselves, with the co-operation of the army, with only such as it has in abundance, and is dealing out to all. With that help and ours I believe that eight months will see these thousands of orphan children in a hopeful way to a large degree of self support, under the supervising care of the towns where their lot has fallen. I believe they will not prove a burden, but a help to those depleted communities, and the people themselves feel the same.

"Assistance in the common rations of the army are quite sufficient for these children—rice, some eat and lard to cook it with, coffee, bread, beans, fish and a little milk, along with what we can supply, and these asylums of children will get on very well. In a year or two they should raise all they need."

THE "SWEETHEART SHIP."

Cruiser Buffalo Will Be a First Class "Woman-of-war."

Journeys end in lovers meeting, Every wise man's son doth know,—"Twelfth Night."

Piloted by Cupid, guarded by a battery of rapid fire 6 pounders and under the guidance of as gallant a captain as ever sailed, the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo will be long start upon a journey to Manila, having as passengers the wives and sweethearts of scores of naval officers there detailed to duty.

The Buffalo, the "sweetheart ship," is now lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, where she will be entirely refitted and provided with quarters comfortable enough to please the most exacting miss or madam among her prospective company. Wartime memories will be obliterated, and staterooms will replace shot closets and powder storerooms.

Appreciating the words of the Scriptures, "It is not good for man to be alone," the navy department has decided to send the sweethearts and better halves of its officers in the Philip pines out to join their husbands. The Buffalo will bear the merry crowd—about 200 strong—and it is safe to predict that never will a voyage have been accomplished quicker than the proposed one.

On her last trip hither from Manila the Buffalo broke all records. She covered the distance in 43½ days, including delays from adverse weather. But it is whispered that her commander, Captain J. M. Hemphill, has sworn to make the return trip in less than 40 days, for Captain Hemphill knows just how much concentrated anxiety for family and lovers' reunions his good ship will transport.

Lieutenant G. W. Logan, navigator of the Buffalo, modestly acknowledged that the "sweetheart ship" would soon set forth, but added, with a sigh, that he feared he would be relieved from duty before the auspicious day. "It's pretty hard," said he, "for I know I could make each one of those young women feel thoroughly at home long before we got to Manila! However, there are others!" And with philosophical resignation the dapper officer showed his caller over the ship.

In pleasing detail Lieutenant Logan told how the Buffalo was launched in 1893; how she became the crack ship of the Morgan line, and how she was sold within a few months to Charles R. Flint for the constitutional government of Brazil, then at war with the rebel, Admiral Mello.

Renamed the Nichteroy, the "sweetheart ship," sailed for Brazil. She carried a formidable armament, chief of which was a 15 inch dynamite gun. So fearsome was she that the rebel fleet capitulated as soon as she hove in sight. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the United States government purchased the Nichteroy, rechristened her the Buffalo, and ordered her home. She left Rio de Janeiro on May 5, 1898, conveyed by the Oregon and Marietta, and for many days no one knew her fate. But she dodged the Spanish fleet and reached Newport News on June 7, safe and sound. There she was thoroughly overhauled, and has done excellent work for the navy.

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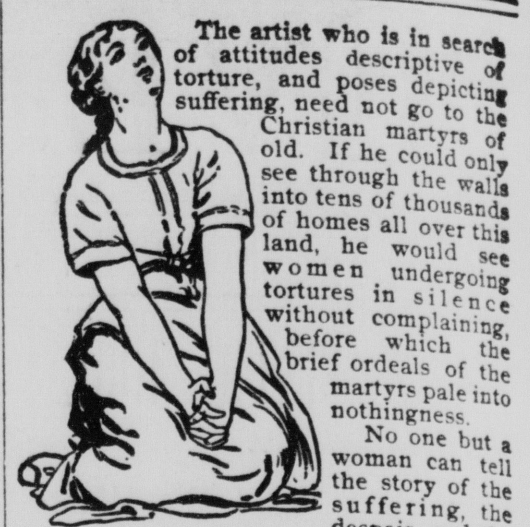
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The artist who is in search of attitudes descriptive of torture, and poses depicting suffering, need not go to the Christian martyrs of old. If he could only see through the walls into tens of thousands of homes all over this land, he would see women undergoing tortures in silence without complaining, before which the brief ordeals of the martyrs pale into nothingness. No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangement of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. One of the worst effects of troubles of this kind is upon the nervous system. The tortures so bravely endured completely and effectually shatter the nerves. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing cure for all weakness and disease of the feminine organism. It makes it strong and healthy. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It checks exhausting drains and tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. God medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Since my last child was born, thirteen years ago, I have suffered from uterine trouble," writes Mrs. Paul Devraigne, of Jellico, Campbell Co., Tenn. "I consulted several doctors and took much medicine, but found no relief. I had very bad health for twelve years. Every month I was in bed a week before the monthly period and a week after, I was obliged to keep in bed for four months last summer. I was just like a corpse. I lost twenty-six pounds in four months. I was coughing so much I was considered in consumption. I suffered severely from pains in my back, bearing down pains in the womb, chills and cold sweats. After taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery my coughing stopped, and after six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription my periods became regular and were passed without pain. Now I am fleshy, more so than ever before. My neighbors are surprised to see me in such good health after having seen me so low."

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading East Liverpool Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with someone he can depend upon.

If moved on in any lawsuit, a good, responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on the prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

It follows in the realm of proprietary articles that East Liverpool people would naturally select that one article which has cured some neighbor, people they know, people who can be seen, spoken to and questioned about the results. The only proprietary article which gives this positive proof is the one endorsed by

Mrs. Henry Devington, who resides at the corner of Avondale and Bralshaw avenue, who says: "During three years I was troubled with my kidneys, having a dull steady aching pain in the back. When stooping or sitting for some time it would change to a quick pang as I arose to an upright position. My back tired out easily when walking or standing long, and I often had headaches, dizziness and in the morning great depression. I took medicines, many of them, but found Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at the W. & W. pharmacy, to be more suitable for my complaint than anything I ever tried."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, "Doan's," and take no substitute.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption. It cures in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. List upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. In five minutes or refund the money. Price 50 CENTS per package, or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of the circular file. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, O., by Jno. I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. **DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.** Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere \$1.00. For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

RUBBER STAMPS

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Ladies' Toilet Room.

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Work Clara Barton Is Doing to Relieve Distress.

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Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross, under date of Havana, May 24, has written to Major General J. R. Brooke, thanking him warmly for his co-operation in the work of relieving the distress among the reconcentrados and giving an account of the work the Red Cross was doing in Cuba, says the New York Sun. In this letter Miss Barton says:

"I found on my arrival here, May 5 that our field agent, Dr. J. B. Hubbell, was at work in the vicinity of Guines, with a small force of practical women nurses and a Cuban physician, Dr. Carballe of this city, as assistant, establishing, or rather, in common parlance we would say, 'making up' asylums in the various towns along that section of the country, taking only the full orphans of reconcentrados found running about the town without shelter, food, clothes, a place to sleep or a person to care for them, begging at the station of travelers as they passed until one stepped down from a car with difficulty; unfit to be seen and unsafe to touch. The first move was to call the attention of the mayor and municipal authorities to the subject; each saw the fearful condition, but no one could see a way out of it. They were too poor, too tired, too long suffering and discouraged to start anything of themselves. It was one of those cases where an impetus must be given, where a little help meant much; like the stone on the brow of a hill, once loosened and touched, it would roll itself.

"A house of sufficient size on the outskirts of the town, with land for a garden or greater cultivation, is first asked for and readily found and given free, disinfected, whitewashed, made thoroughly clean, safe and useful; the number of children ascertained, a dormitory of clean canvas cots, with sheets, pillows and blankets arranged by the nurses, a kitchen provided with cooking utensils, a dining room (generally with homemade tables), cups, plates, knives, forks and spoons for all.

"A small shipment of supplies is, or rather has been, sent from our warehouse in Havana or Santa Clara of food, unmade clothing in the material—calico, gingham, cotton and jean. The children are gathered up, or, more properly, gather themselves up, in the strange hope that something has come for them, taken into their home, washed, treated for their sores and cutaneous diseases, their filthy and dangerous rags burned until no clothing is left, when, if no other made garments are at hand, they are put into bed till the ladies of the town, who flock joyfully with their needles and sewing machines, can make the necessary one garment for each child, which takes them out of bed clean and wholesome. The second day always finds them all up, dressed, fed, clean and happy. Sometimes there are not over 30, in other places 75 or 80.

"The people of the town are so delighted with the change that they cannot do enough to help it along. The women, and especially the young ladies, volunteer the making and mending of their clothes and go consecutively and teach and assist them in the work of the home, for they will largely do their own work under instructions. The farmers volunteer to plow the gardens and more land when needed and assist them in planting the small seeds, such as children can do; we send the seed of the best quality, spades, shovels, hoes, etc., and often good widowed mothers go to live with and help them. Next a loom is arranged for the school, and the sight that one sees through tears is these little waifs of misfortune sitting on their rude benches, all animation, pointing out to each other the big letters in the little primer, trying to pronounce them correctly and plainly, poor little God forsaken creatures that two days before were running the streets, a blight to themselves and a terror to others, now taken in, cared for, a whole town their patrons and protectors, to be loved and cherished as its own, as indeed they are, and to become a part of it, for these townspeople will never desert or abandon them.

"During seven days I was with Dr. Hubbell's party visiting Cienfuegos, Santa Clara and Sagua. Meanwhile I saw between 400 and 500 of these little waifs picked up in smaller towns by our people, put into asylums made by them in the time, and I left knowing that the next two weeks would double the number and that the end of the third week over a thousand of these heretofore helpless creatures would be safe in homes, happy, clean, well fed, instructed, and, best of all, at work and learning how to work.

"I fear that none of us will be able to fully tell how helpful we are finding the officers of the army, who seem to be striving to carry out the wishes of the secretary of war, your own and

mine. Among them are old friends of the civil war. General Wilson and Colonel Noyes, whose generous assistance in plain rations is enabling us to push on the work. The great need is for canvas cots, as we cannot make the first move toward an asylum without beds. It is scarcely possible to answer the requests for asylums, now that they begin to know of them. Nothing is ever refused or withheld by any man, woman or child. The young ladies of the towns are banding together to help bring up these children. It is touching to see how these crushed people needed encouragement, for the actual help given is really very small. They are largely doing it themselves, with the co-operation of the army, with only such as it has in abundance, and is dealing out to all. With that help and ours I believe that eight months will see these thousands of orphan children in a hopeful way to a large degree of self support, under the supervising care of the towns where their lot has fallen. I believe they will not prove a burden, but a help to those depleted communities, and the people themselves feel the same.

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THE "SWEETHEART SHIP."

Cruiser Buffalo Will Be a First Class "Woman-of-war."

Journeys end in lovers meeting, Every wise man's son doth know,—"Twelfth Night."

Piloted by Cupid, guarded by a battery of rapid fire 6 pounders and under the guidance of as gallant a captain as ever sailed, the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo will ere long start upon a journey to Manila, having as passengers the wives and sweethearts of scores of naval officers there detailed to duty.

The Buffalo, the "sweetheart ship," is now lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, where she will be entirely refitted and provided with quarters comfortable enough to please the most exacting miss or madam among her prospective company. Wartime memories will be obliterated, and staterooms will replace shot closets and powder storerooms.

Appreciating the words of the Scriptures, "It is not good for man to be alone," the navy department has decided to send the sweethearts and better halves of its officers in the Philippine out to join their husbands. The Buffalo will bear the merry crowd—about 200 strong—and it is safe to predict that never will a voyage have been accomplished quicker than the purposed one.

On her last trip hither from Manila the Buffalo broke all records. She covered the distance in 43½ days, including delays from adverse weather. But it is whispered that her commander, Captain J. M. Hemphill, has sworn to make the return trip in less than 40 days, for Captain Hemphill knows just how much concentrated anxiety for family and lovers' reunions his good ship will transport.

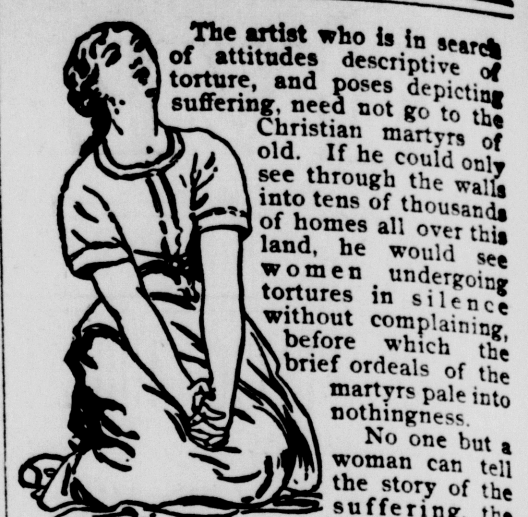
Lieutenant G. W. Logan, navigator of the Buffalo, modestly acknowledged that the "sweetheart ship" would soon set forth, but added, with a sigh, that he feared he would be relieved from duty before the auspicious day. "It's pretty hard," said he, "for I know I could make each one of those young women feel thoroughly at home long before we got to Manila! However, there are others!" And with philosophical resignation the dapper officer showed his caller over the ship.

In pleasing detail Lieutenant Logan told how the Buffalo was launched in 1893; how she became the crack ship of the Morgan line, and how she was sold within a few months to Charles R. Flint for the constitutional government of Brazil, then at war with the rebel, Admiral Mello.

Renamed the Niteroy, the "sweetheart ship," sailed for Brazil. She carried a formidable armament, chief of which was a 15 inch dynamite gun. So fearsome was she that the rebel fleet capitulated as soon as she hove in sight.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the United States government purchased the Niteroy, rechristened her the Buffalo, and ordered her home. She left Rio de Janeiro on May 5, 1898, conveyed by the Oregon and Marietta, and for many days no one knew her fate. But she dodged the Spanish fleet and reached Newport News on June 7, safe and sound. There she was thoroughly overhauled, and has done excellent work for the navy.

The fair passengers who will sail on the Buffalo will be glad to hear that "she is a fine seagoing vessel, takes very little water and is not inclined to roll." So says her designer, Horace Sec.—New York Journal.



The artist who is in search of attitudes descriptive of torture, and poses depicting suffering, need not go to the Christian martyrs of old. If he could only see through the walls into tens of thousands of homes all over this land, he would see women undergoing tortures in silence without complaining, before which the brief ordeals of the martyrs pale into nothingness.

No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangement of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. One of the worst effects of troubles of this kind is upon the nervous system. The tortures so bravely endured completely and effectually shatter the nerves. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing cure for all weakness and disease of the feminine organism. It makes it strong and healthy. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It checks exhausting drains and tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Good medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Since my last child was born, thirteen years ago, I have suffered from uterine trouble," writes Mrs. Paul Devraigne, of Jellico, Campbell Co., Tenn. "I consulted several doctors and took much medicine, but found no relief. I had very bad health for twelve years. Every month I was in bed a week before the monthly period and a week after. I was obliged to keep in bed for four months last summer. I was just like a corpse. I lost twenty-six pounds in four months. I was coughing so much I was considered in consumption. I suffered severely from pains in my back, bearing down pains in the womb, chills and cold sweats. After taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery my coughing stopped, and after six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription my periods became regular and were passed without pain. Now I am fleshy, more so than ever before. My neighbors are surprised to see me in such good health after having seen me so low."

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading East Liverpool Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with someone he can depend upon. If mixed up in any lawsuit, a good, responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on the prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

It follows in the realm of proprietary articles that East Liverpool people would naturally select that one article which has cured some neighbor, people they know, people who can be seen, spoken to and questioned about the results. The only proprietary article which gives this positive proof is the one endorsed by

Mrs. Henry Bevington, who resides at the corner of Avondale and Bralshaw avenue, who says: "During three years I was troubled with my kidneys, having a dull steady aching pain in the back. When stooping or sitting for some time it would change to a quick pang as I arose to an upright position. My back tired out easily when walking or standing long, and I often had headaches, dizziness and in the morning great depression. I took medicines, many of them, but found Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at the W. & W. pharmacy, to be more suitable for my complaint than anything I ever tried."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, "Doan's," and take no substitute.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Frequent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. They list upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. Give a five written guarantee to effect a cure. 50 CENTS per package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circulars free. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 19 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, O., by Jno. I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. **DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.** Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. Sent anywhere \$1.00.

For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

THE EAST END.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Again the Time Is Set For the Resuming

OF THE SEWER PIPE WORKS

The Bonus For the New Pottery Will be Secured Early In the Week—More Men at Work at the Laughlin Plant—A Bicycle Rider Broke Two Ribs.

There was a rumor in East End yesterday afternoon that the Knowles, Taylor & Anderson company would resume operations next Wednesday. Several dates have been set for the starting of the big plant, but they were all unfounded. Since Mr. Anderson has returned to his home from a meeting of the promoters of the trust at New York it is thought that the time now given out for the resuming of operations may be correct. A reporter called at the office of the company yesterday afternoon, but as no one was in at the time the report could not be verified. This morning work was commenced repairing several kilns, and as improvements have been made to all the machinery within the last few weeks, there may be something done.

BONUS SECURED.

Canvassers Have Been Successful and Will Complete Their Work Soon.

The \$5,000 asked by the promoters of the new pottery, to be erected on the land between the East End and Laughlin potteries, will be subscribed for not later than Monday evening. Those who have the subscription in charge are meeting with success in every particular, and every person who has been asked to give has done so willingly. The company who intend to build the pottery will hold a meeting within the next few days for the purpose of selecting an architect to prepare the plans for the factory. Those who are interested in the company refuse to talk about the matter, and one said last evening that "whatever was on the move would be well taken care of in the future."

Work Being Delayed

Monday morning an additional force of bricklayers will be put to work on the new Laughlin pottery. This will cause the work to progress more rapidly than in the past. The walls about that part of the building to be used as the clay shops have been completed to the second floor, and the carpenters are now placing the joists in position. The foundation will not be completed for several weeks, and the masons are making slow time on account of the recent wet weather. The contractors are confident the plant will be ready for operation by September.

Broke Two Ribs.

A bicycle rider while riding his wheel along the road by Beaver creek Thursday afternoon met with an accident which caused him to break two ribs of his left side. He was coming down a grade at a rapid pace when the front wheel struck a stone, throwing the rider to the ground. In falling he struck a stone with the result above mentioned. He was removed to Smith's Ferry, but no one in East End learned his name.

Up in the Mountains.

George Anderson has disposed of several fine chickens and a valuable dog, and Monday will leave for the mountains, where he will spend several months for the purpose of benefiting his health. Since Mr. Anderson has returned from Cuba he has been ill frequently, and his friends are of the opinion that the trip will help him considerably.

A Long Train.

Yesterday afternoon a west bound freight train composed of 82 loaded cars delayed traffic in Mulberry street six minutes. This is a frequent occurrence and teamsters in this part of the city are becoming used to it.

Clark Improving.

Motorman Clark, who has been ill with measles at his home in St. George street, is recovering and will be able to resume his run within a few days.

Personal.

Frank Alabangh, of Mulberry street, will return this evening from Lisbon where he has been serving on the petit jury.

Wearing New Badges.

The street railway company at their office yesterday received 48 badges which, during the afternoon, were distributed among the employees. The following wording is on the badges: "East Liverpool Street Railway company employee". In the center is the number. Each employee of the road was asked to wear one whether on or off duty.

C. E. CONVENTION.

State Meeting at Columbus This Month Will Be a Winner.

Judging from the elaborate preparations that are being made and the earnestness with which the committees are working, the State Christian Endeavor convention to be held in Columbus, June 27-29 will be a surprise to the members of many of the older organizations. The chorus is composed of about 200 voices made up of the cream of Columbus. The best singers from all of the Christian Endeavor societies and churches of the city have been selected.

This is the first convention that the Young People have had the exclusive control over and they have entered into the work with the determination to show the older people "how to make a convention a success."

It has been decided to hold the evening sessions of the convention in the large Columbus auditorium which will seat about 8,000 people.

CYCLING PATHS.

County Commissioners Have Power to Tax Bikes a Dollar.

The matter of constructing bicycle paths in different counties of the state has not only caused interest among bicyclists but people generally. The law which was passed April 21, 1898, grants the county commissioners the privilege, after 10 days' notice in a newspaper of general circulation, of collecting a tax or license of \$1 from every bicyclist. Licenses must be issued for one year from June 1. The money is collected by the auditor who issues a metal tag which must be attached to the front forks of the bicycle showing that the license has been paid. Money thus collected goes into a bicycle fund which is used by the commissioners in constructing and repairing bicycle paths along and at the side of country roads.

A Convention City.

East Palestine is getting to be quite a convention city. On the 5th and 6th the fifty-first session of the Canton district conference was held in the Methodist Episcopal church; on the 20th, 21st and 22d the Young People's Christian Union convention of the East Ohio conference will be held in the United Brethren church, and on the 27th and 28th the sixth annual convention of the Fourth Sub District Epworth League will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church.—East Palestine Reveille Echo.

West Point Examinations.

Congressman R. W. Taylor has appointed Dr. F. P. Moore, of Lisbon, Dr. H. H. Hawn, of Youngstown, and Dr. Clark Miller, of Massillon, on the medical board to examine applicants for admission to the United States Military academy from the Eighteenth district. Prof. John W. Moore, of Leontonia, Prof. J. H. Morris, of Alliance, and Prof. J. B. Bowman, of Canfield, will examine candidates as to their mental qualifications. The examinations will be held at Alliance June 14 and 15.

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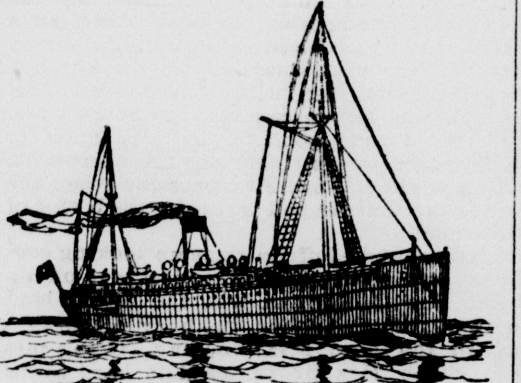
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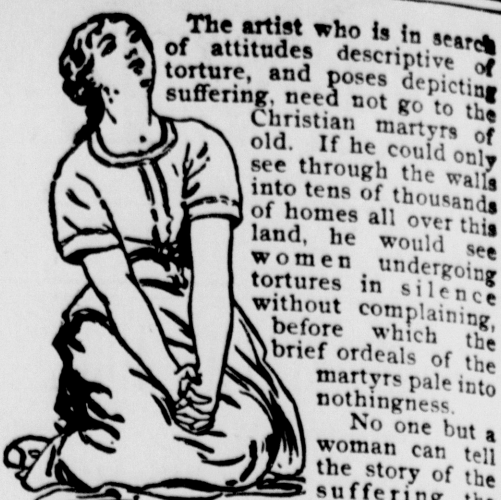
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"Since my last child was born, thirteen years ago, I have suffered from uterine trouble," writes Mrs. Paul Devaine, of Jellico, Campbell Co., Tenn. "I consulted several doctors and took much medicine, but found no relief. I had very bad health for twelve years. Every month I was in bed a week before the monthly period and a week after. I was obliged to keep in bed for four months last summer. I was just like a corpse. I lost twenty-six pounds in four months. I was coughing so much I was considered in consumption. I suffered severely from pains in my back, bearing down pains in the womb, chills and cold sweats. After taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery my coughing stopped, and after six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription my periods became regular and were passed without pain. Now I am fleshy, more robust than ever before. My neighbors are surprised to see me in such good health after having seen me so low."

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading East Liverpool Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with someone he can depend upon.

If mixed in any lawsuit, a good, responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on the prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

It follows in the realm of proprietary articles that East Liverpool people would naturally select that one article which has cured some neighbor, people they know, people who can be seen, spoken to and questioned about the results. The only proprietary article which gives this positive proof is the one endorsed by

Mrs. Henry Bevington, who resides at the corner of Avondale and Braishaw avenue, who says: "During three years I was troubled with my kidneys, having a dull steady aching pain in the back. When stooping or sitting for some time it would change to a quick pang as I arose to an upright position. My back tired out easily when walking or standing long, and I often had headaches, dizziness and in the morning great depression. I took medicines, many of them, but found Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at the W. & W. pharmacy, to be more suitable for my complaint than anything I ever tried."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, "Doan's," and take no substitute.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL Nervous Diseases—Ringing Head, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. In fact upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets, they have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. 50 CENTS each case or refund the money. Price for 12 cases, \$5.00. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circulars free. AJAX REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, O., by Jno. I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere \$1.00. For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

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High ideals are necessary. We must have clear conceptions of what a good child is. The notion that to be a good boy one must of necessity lack life and spirit and either be a sickly prig or a morbid monstrosity, if it ever prevailed, is now no longer influential. A vigorous physique, bright mental powers and genuine piety are now known to be mutually helpful, and the best kind of a boy and girl combines the three. There are at least five qualities which need cultivation in every child.

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From One Home.

It has often been remarked that one home often sends out into the world several children who fill more than a common sphere of influence. Not infrequently a Methodist parsonage has been the cradle of characters that have left deep impress on the world. Such a home was that of Rev. George Brown Macdonald, a wealthy Wesleyan preacher of England. His father was a Wesleyan preacher also. From this home went a daughter who became wife of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the artist; another was wife of Sir Edward Poynter, director of the National gallery and president of the Royal academy; a third is wife of a great ironmaster of the west of England, who is also member of parliament; a fourth is mother of Rudyard Kipling, and a son is one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary society and was fraternal delegate to our general conference in 1880, Rev. Frederick Macdonald. That was a home worth having.

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WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective departments.

PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work attention. Prompt delivery.

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Low as the lowest, and product FIRST CLASS.

ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL ?

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman Knows Woman.

ZURICH, KAN., Jan. 31.
I used Wine of Cardui for nervousness and weakness in the womb. After taking one bottle I was well again. I am a midwife and always recommend Wine of Cardui to my lady friends during pregnancy and after birth as a tonic. Every lady who takes it finds that it does even more than is claimed for it.
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Nobody knows woman like woman. Men go to medical colleges, study books and listen to lectures. They learn indirectly of the diseases of women, but they are men and can never fully understand the ailments, the sufferings, the agonies of mothers, wives and sisters. A woman knows. Mrs. Boisvert knows. She has passed through the trials and tribulations of her sex. She has been near by when her sisters suffer. She has seen them relieved and cured with Wine of Cardui. Is it any wonder she recommends it? Is it any wonder that thousands of other women recommend it? They know. They have actual experience to prompt them. They spread the tidings from mouth to mouth, telling how Wine of Cardui helps young girls, helps

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Dep't., The CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

the weak of all ages, helps and cures all womanly ills.

Druggists Sell Large Bottles for \$1.00.

WINE OF CARDUI

7 LOTS

To be sold within

7 DAYS

At \$225.00 Each.

Adjoining West Side of Oakland Addition. The Hill Real Estate Co., 105 Sixth Street.

WE BUY Old Gold and Silver.

167 Fifth St. ROBERTS, The Jeweler.

Model Grocery Co

JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Choicest fresh butter and eggs. Nice new maple molasses. Best switzer and cream cheese. New onions, lettuce, radishes and celery. Everything in the grocery line. Best goods, at reasonable prices.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway, EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

S. J. MARTIN, RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

ALL the News in the News Review.

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7 LOTS

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At \$225.00 Each.

Adjoining West Side of Oakland Addition. The Hill Real Estate Co., 105 Sixth Street.

Model Grocery Co

JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Choicest fresh butter and eggs. Nice new maple molasses. Best switzer and cream cheese. New onions, lettuce, radishes and celery. Everything in the grocery line. Best goods, at reasonable prices.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway, EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

S. J. MARTIN, RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

ALL the News in the News Review.

WE BUY Old Gold and Silver.

167 Fifth St. ROBERTS, The Jeweler.

SOUTH SIDE.

NOTICES WERE POSTED

Mr. McKinnon Protecting His Virginia Property

UNTIL SOME SETTLEMENT IS MADE

Attorneys Have Been Employed and a Legal Battle With the Railroad Company May be Fought Soon—They Did Not Obtain Permission to Make a Road Through the Land.

"No trespassing on these premises under penalty of the law. By order of Dovenor & Coniff, attorneys at law."

A number of these notices were posted on the ground owned by John B. McKinnon on the Virginia side opposite Washington street yesterday. If the notices are obeyed there will be no new county road constructed through this property, neither will there be any railroad. Mr. McKinnon was seen at his home in Washington street this morning and said: "When the railroad company offered to buy the right of way through the lots they offered me less money than what I paid for the land originally. The county commissioners, when they gave the company use of portions of the county road, it was with the understanding that a new road would be constructed. They have started on the new road and have destroyed a number of fruit bearing trees, namely: ten apple, two pear, three cherry and two peach trees. I told them to stop excavating and they are now working on other parts of the hill. Where the railroad claimed they had a right of way there are located 11 quince, 12 plum, three pear and other fruit trees, together with a lot of berry bushes. For each fruit bearing tree destroyed the laws of West Virginia allow \$25, so you can readily see that if the railroad company had settled on the terms I wanted they would have saved much money and time."

It is understood from a reliable source that a number of damage suits will be entered when the road is completed. A deep cut has been made in the Gardner farm and a number of trees in their orchard have also been destroyed.

MORE BRICKS ARRIVED.

Three Barges of Material For the New Mill Delivered Yesterday.

A portion of the excavating for the foundation for the new mill was completed today, and should weather permit the pile driving will be commenced early next week. Yesterday two barges of red and two barges of fire brick and one barge loaded with piling was delivered at the Marks farm and the work of unloading these commenced this morning.

The new office building will be completed soon, although a portion of it is now in use. The main office at present contains two desks, one safe, a typewriter and some tables used by Engineer Strauss.

Dedicated Tomorrow.

The dedicatory services of the Chester Free Methodist church will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Presiding Elder J. S. McGeary, of New Castle, will have charge of the services. A number of ministers and their families are in the city and will take some part in the services that will be held tomorrow and next week.

No Officer There.

Last evening two prominent young men of Chester drank too much fire water and decided to settle an old grudge. The men with several friends went back in the country out of the reach of Officer Marshall and settled matters. After a few blows had been struck the trouble was ended.

He Bought a Wheel.

Night Tollkeeper Arthur Owens has purchased a bicycle, and in the future all those who do not pay their toll and start across the bridge will be pursued. Recently a number of bicyclists have passed the toll gate without paying their tolls, but from now on these law breakers will be severely dealt with.

Broke the Buggy.

A buggy occupied by Elmer Wackel and wife was badly damaged last evening as it was coming down the road to Chester from Pughtown. One of the front wheels struck a stone which caused other parts to break. Another vehicle was secured to take the people home.

Change the Course.

The railroad company this morning commenced to erect a trestle over the

ravine between the Pusey farm and county road. This will cause the course of the run to be changed, which will be done next week.

Secured a Contract.

Garrett Mercer has received the contract for hauling staves from the saw mill near Pughtown to Liverpool. Three teams will be put to work Monday morning.

A New Residence.

Plans have been prepared for the erection of a modern brick dwelling in Chester by W. T. Tebbett. Work will be commenced soon.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

County Convention of the W. C. T. U., at Salem Closed Yesterday.

The delegates to the county convention of the Women's Christian Temperance union were welcomed to Salem by Mayor Huxley on behalf of the city, by Professor Borris on behalf of the public schools and Doctor Boyle for the churches.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Arrison, Salem; Mrs. Maris, Damascus, recording secretary; Mrs. Callahan, Lisbon, treasurer; Miss Schilling, of Salem, corresponding secretary.

The secretaries of the different Women's Christian Temperance union organizations throughout the county then made their reports. The secretaries present were Mrs. Calhoun, of Lisbon, Mrs. Powell, of Winona, Mrs. Jones, of Damascus, Mrs. McCammon, of Rogers, Mrs. Hawkins, of East Liverpool, and Mrs. Teas, of Salem. Mrs. Harris, of Salem, made a report on the treat which was furnished to the inmates of the county infirmary last fall. It was decided to tax each member in the county five cents for the treat this year. The treat will be served by the Salem and Damascus unions.

It was voted to hold the convention at Lisbon in June of next year.

At the session last evening, Mrs. Clark, the state president of the union, delivered an address, and music was furnished by a chorus made up from the choirs of all the churches in Salem, and led by Mason Beaumont.

EXCITING COMMENT.

East Liverpool Citizens Take Stock In a Good Thing.

The citizens of East Liverpool are wide awake from a business standpoint. They appreciate a good investment, and are constantly on the alert to take advantage of all tempting offers, which business sagacity marks out as safe and secure. This is the reason that the plat of the East Liverpool Land company, situate on Thompson's Hill, is attracting such general attention and the location meeting with the warm commendation of would-be investors or purchasers. The location is simply unsurpassable. The improvements will make the lots the most desirable ever offered in this section to the public. The prices will be very reasonable. You will do well to be ready to take advantage of this site, and of these lots, when they are placed upon the market. Due notice will be given you through the columns of the News Review. Don't lose your golden opportunity.

Big sale now going on. Save 25 to 50 per cent buying your clothes at

JOSEPH BROS.

OFF TO EUROPE.

Farewell Reception and Services to Rev. J. G. Reinartz.

In the lecture room of St John's Evangelical Lutheran church, last evening, a social farewell reception was tendered the pastor, Rev. J. G. Reinartz, preparatory to his departure for Europe at noon today. The event was a most happy one, and during the farewell services which followed Mr. Reinartz took occasion to express his appreciation of the kindly wishes extended for his enjoyment during his three months' absence in Europe. He starts from New York on the Lahn Tuesday.

NOTICE.

The board of equalization will meet at city hall June 13 and 14 from 1 o'clock until 4 p. m. Any person having business with the board please call.

WM. CARTWRIGHT, Secretary.

DON'T DELAY TOO LONG.

Only 10 days more in which to pay your June taxes at the office of the Potters' Building and Savings company.

Big sale still continues. More suits received this week for men's and boys' wear. You save from 25 to 50 per cent on every one of these suits. At

JOSEPH BROS.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 11, "A Perfect Child"—Text, Luke 11, 40-52.

"Strong in spirit, filled with wisdom, and the grace of God was upon him."

The apocrypha of the New Testament is an interesting collection of documents less known than even the apocrypha of the Old Testament. Among the stories contained in it are narratives of the boyhood of Jesus. These are mostly very fanciful romances. The New Testament gives a sober view of these early years and shows us a child growing naturally in the home influences of Nazareth, just as a child should grow in all Christian homes today. He grew strong in body and true hearted to parents and God. The supernatural developed in the natural way and made Him the model boy and the Divine Man.

This week special attention is given to childhood training in all our churches. Since the adoption in 1866 of the second Sunday of June as Children's day the movement has grown with each succeeding anniversary. There is little danger that too much thought will be given to the best training of children. The dangers that confront the youth in city and country, the prevalence of lax ideas and the lack of proper home influences threaten grave consequences unless counteracted. The League and Sunday school are powerful for good in aiding the development of child character.

High ideals are necessary. We must have clear conceptions of what a good child is. The notion that to be a good boy one must of necessity lack life and spirit and either be a sickly prig or a morbid monstrosity, if it ever prevailed, is now no longer influential. A vigorous physique, bright mental powers and genuine piety are now known to be mutually helpful, and the best kind of a boy and girl combines the three. There are at least five qualities which need cultivation in every child.

First.—Obedience to law must be insisted upon. This means in the earliest years obedience to parents, teachers and all who are superiors in position. Then comes the recognition of law as back of their authority and submission to the right as necessary.

Second.—Reverence follows obedience. Lack of these leads to crime. The babe in the cradle must and will learn these principles, in fact, as quickly as love is learned by the mother's kiss, or else disobedience and irreverence grow rapidly. The baby fist and cry are signs of the baby spirit which needs direction.

Third.—Self reliance or trustfulness of one's own powers of mind and body and soul must come after the training of subjection to rightful authority.

Fourth.—Self control is as essential to character as the governor is to the steam engine. Without it, self reliance may lead to fatal explosions.

Fifth.—Self sacrifice comes last as the crowning grace and power. It is willing direction of all powers for another's good. It makes the heroic companion on the ball ground and in danger of all kinds. It makes the true lover and home builder.

From One Home.

It has often been remarked that one home often sends out into the world several children who fill more than a common sphere of influence. Not infrequently a Methodist parsonage has been the cradle of characters that have left deep impress on the world. Such a home was that of Rev. George Brown Macdonald, a wealthy Wesleyan preacher of England. His father was a Wesleyan preacher also. From this home went a daughter who became wife of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the artist; another was wife of Sir Edward Poynter, director of the National gallery and president of the Royal academy; a third is wife of a great ironmaster of the west of England, who is also member of parliament; a fourth is mother of Rudyard Kipling, and a son is one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary society and was fraternal delegate to our general conference in 1880, Rev. Frederick Macdonald. That was a home worth having.

Learn to Plod.

Every one has to learn to walk before he can run. This is slow work, but there is no escape from its necessity. So in nearly all affairs in life we must do slowly and with much care and effort what we wish to be able to do with ease and rapidity afterward. No one soars to heaven, however he may dream and wish. Virtue and righteousness and pure Christian character must be made by little daily acts, repeated over and over again, with care and thought and persistent intention to get used to doing right. Mistakes must be found and corrected. Plod, plod, plod; that is the rule. One foot before the other, slowly, thoughtfully, patiently, then after much practice we find it becoming ever more easy to "run with patience the race that is set before us."

The Supreme Test.

"You are all right," said the doctor after he had gone through with the regulation thumping and listening with his patient. "Not a trace of heart disease. Fifteen dollars, please!"

The patient drew a long breath and remarked: "I am sure now I have no heart disease. If I had, I should have dropped dead when you mentioned your fee."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE NEWS REVIEW JOB ROOM

STOCK.

The best procurable, and a large and complete line of everything.

TYPE.

No antiquated faces. All up-to-date productions.

INK.

Best manufactured. All colors and tints.

MACHINERY.

Nothing second-hand. Finest in Eastern Ohio.

WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective departments.

PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work attention. Prompt delivery.

PRICES.

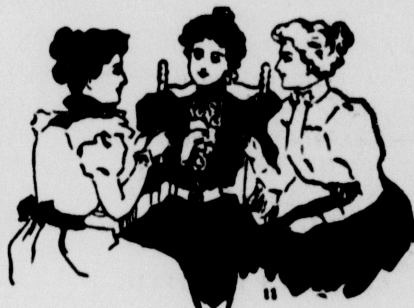
Low as the lowest, and product FIRST CLASS.

ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL ?

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman Knows Woman.

ZURICH, KAN., Jan. 31.
I used Wine of Cardui for nervousness and weakness in the womb. After taking one bottle I was well again. I am a midwife and always recommend Wine of Cardui to my lady friends during pregnancy and after birth as a tonic. Every lady who takes it finds that it does even more than is claimed for it.
MRS. V. M. BOISVERT.



Wine of Cardui

Nobody knows woman like woman. Men go to medical colleges, study books and listen to lectures. They learn indirectly of the diseases of women, but they are men and can never fully understand the ailments, the sufferings, the agonies of mothers, wives and sisters. A woman knows. Mrs. Boisvert knows. She has passed through the trials and tribulations of her sex. She has been near by when her sisters suffered. She has seen them relieved and cured with Wine of Cardui. Is it any wonder she recommends it? Is it any wonder that thousands of other women recommend it? They know. They have actual experience to prompt them. They spread the tidings from mouth to mouth, telling how Wine of Cardui helps young girls, helps the weak of all ages, helps and cures all womanly ills.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Dept., The CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Druggists Sell Large Bottles for \$1.00.

WINE OF CARDUI

7 LOTS

To be sold within 7 DAYS

At \$225.00 Each.

Adjoining West Side of Oakland Addition. The Hill Real Estate Co., 105 Sixth Street.

WE BUY Old Gold and Silver. 167 Fifth St. ROBERTS, The Jeweler.

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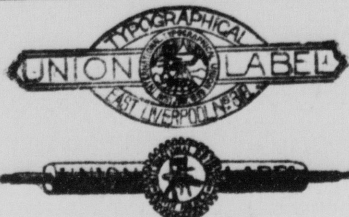
The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

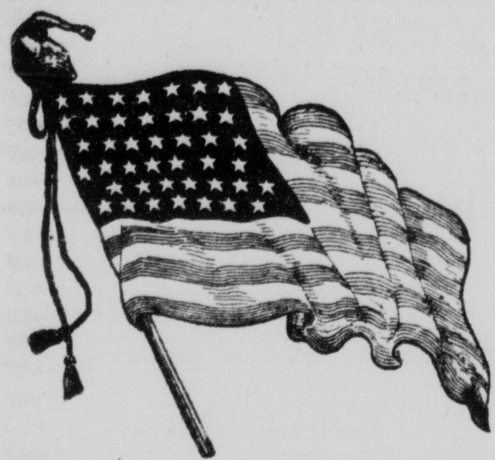
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION!
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance..... \$5 00
Three Months..... 1 25
By the Week..... 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, JUNE 10.



All Union papers of East Liverpool are
known to the various craft and unions of
the city by the printing of the above
Union Labels at the head of their columns



FOR PRESIDENT--Second Term,
WM. McKINLEY,
of Ohio.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH
of Franklin.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton.
For Auditor of State,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble.
For Treasurer of State,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana.
For Attorney General,
J. M. SHEETS,
of Putnam.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion.
Member Board of Public Works,
F. A. HUFFMAN,
of Van Wert.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Representative,
SAMUEL BUELL.
Probate Judge,
J. C. BOONE.
Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. McNUTT.
Sheriff,
SAMUEL D. NORAGON.
Treasurer,
CHARLES E. SMITH.
Recorder,
ED M. CROSSER.
Commissioner,
CHRIS BOWMAN.
Surveyor,
J. C. KELLY.
Infirmary Directors,
W. A. TARR, long term.
L. C. HOOPES, short term.

A MODEL TOWN.

In one respect the new pottery town of Sebring will certainly be a model. By the terms of the deeds for lots sold it will be impossible ever to establish a saloon in the town or to operate any place for the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors. The Messrs. Sebring are to be congratulated upon that decision which, as the deed truly says, is intended "for the material and lasting benefit and protection of the community."

SISTER CITIES.

The completion of the enumeration of school pupils in the various cities around this district and the estimates of population based thereon makes matter for interesting speculation. Youngstown claims 55,000 population; Akron has about 40,000; Canton about 32,000; East Liverpool, 18,000; Alliance, 8,000; Salem about 7,200; Wellsville, 6,500; Lisbon, 4,000; Leetonia, 3,283. And all of them are hustling, progressive American cities, with boundless possibilities before them.

OUR GRADUATES

Professor Rayman and his able corps of assistants have just cause for pride in the graduates who made their debut before the public last night, at the Grand Opera House. The graduating class of 1899 won the warm commendation of the splendid audience in attendance. The members of this class of high school scholars will do well to bear in

mind the fact that they have but STARTED in the race of life; that there will be many trials and difficulties to encounter; that it will not be smooth water all along the voyage; that it will require great efforts at times and that stern battles must be fought. But, thank God, these graduates have the absolute assurance, in common with all humanity, that victory can be had if the requirements are lived up to. Catch the thought, youngsters, of "trusting God and keeping your powder dry." Professor Corson struck one of the key notes of success when he pleaded for a closer communion 'twixt the home and the public school. The NEWS REVIEW, in common with a host of well-wishers, expresses the earnest hope that the life of each member of the graduating class of 1899 may be crowned with success, and that the "crown of life" may await them in the hands of the Giver of all good gifts.

NO SALOONS IN SEBRING

Barred Forever by the Terms of Deeds For Lands Sold There.

According to the terms of the deeds for lots sold at Sebring saloons are forever barred from the new pottery town. The deeds stipulate that "the purchaser, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, agrees with the company, its successors and assigns, and with each and every other person who is or who shall hereafter become an owner of real estate in said town, that said premises hereinabove described shall never be used for the purpose of manufacturing, selling, handling or giving away intoxicating liquor or intoxicating drinks of any kind; that this restriction shall be embraced in every deed, lease or contract hereafter executed for said premises, or for any part thereof, and shall be and operate as a continuing contract, the consideration for which is agreed to be valuable and sufficient, and which shall run with said premises restricting the use thereof, by whom and into whose hands and ownership the same may hereafter pass. This contract and restriction shall be enforceable by law and in equity, either by said company, its successors or assigns, or by any other person who is now or who shall hereafter become an owner of real estate in said town, the above restriction being intended for the mutual and lasting benefit and protection of said community."

HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Mrs. William Kenty Injured In a Lisbon Accident.

LISBON, June 10.—[Special]—A team driven by Walter McVicker ran off last night, throwing him out. The team ran into the rear end of a spring wagon, turning it over into the ditch on top of its occupant, Mrs. William Kenty. McVicker was but slightly hurt. Mrs. Kenty thought she was not hurt, but later her back gave her great pain. One of the horses was injured.

PROBATE COURT.

Administrator Appointed on Estate of Late Rowen Heakin.

LISBON, June 10.—[Special]—John W. Russell is appointed administrator of the estate of Rowen Heakin, late of Wellsville; bond \$2,000. Appraisers: Theodore Starrett, J. S. Windram and A. J. Davison.

Wants Mortgage Foreclosed.

LISBON, June 7.—[Special]—Peter Davis asks for judgment against Mary and Timothy Burns, of Salineville, on a note of \$500, secured by mortgage on lot 41 in Salineville. Plaintiff also asks for foreclosure.

FORMER RESIDENT DEAD.

Miss Lillie Coulson Passed Away After a Lingering Illness.

Word was received in this city last evening of the death of Miss Lillie Coulson at the home of her sister, Mrs. Hayes, at Harmony, Pa. Deceased was aged 48 years, and was formerly a resident of this city. Consumption was the cause of death. The remains will be brought to this city this evening, and interment will probably be made in Riverview cemetery.

He Likes "Sebring."

A well-known resident of East Liverpool was a visitor at "Sebring" yesterday. He is enthusiastic over the site of the new town, and asserts that there is not a more desirable location in the Buckeye state.

Have you seen those \$225 lots in East End that the Hill Real Estate company is selling?

Take advantage of the Sacred Concert at Columbian Park tomorrow. Grand music by Haynes' Brass Band.

A MEMORABLE EVENT

Commencement Exercises at the Grand Last Night.

THE HOUSE WAS CROWDED

And the Sweet Girl Graduates Did Themselves Proud as Did Ralph Dawson, the Only Boy, in the Class—An Address by O. T. Corson.

Every year the commencement exercises of the East Liverpool high school seem to become better and the exercises held last night were undoubtedly the best of the kind ever given in the city.

The stage setting was a palace arch interior, set with an exterior background. It was decorated in lavender and white, the colors of the class. Palms and ferns helped to beautify the stage. When it was time for the program to commence there was a large audience present, and to the sweet strains of the orchestra the graduating class, high school teachers, Reverend Mansell and Hon. O. T. Corson took their places upon the stage.

Rev. Walter Mansell stepped to the front of the stage and while the audience stood up he asked that the choicest blessings of God might rest upon the members of the class.

An octette of girls sang a very beautiful selection and then the time had arrived for the members of the class to make their bow before the public.

Walter Dawson.

"Lessons From Nations" was the subject of the oration delivered by Ralph Dawson, the only boy of the class. He spoke of France as a Republic and how corrupt its government had been, then pointed to the almost perfect government of Switzerland. Russia and ancient Rome came in for some criticism and the speaker said that the British at Yorktown had learned a lesson that had been of benefit to all. The oration was delivered in a capable manner and showed superior ability upon the part of the speaker.

Miss Margaret Cuthbert.

"The Hand" was an excellent production by Miss Margaret Cuthbert. It was instructive and won for the speaker much applause. The speaker stated that the hand was used as a symbol and that friends clasped hands in token of friendship. She said the taste, disposition and inclinations of persons were always manifested by their hands, and that the hands of no two persons were ever alike. She closed with an interesting disquisition upon the science of palmistry.

Miss Minnie Robinson

had taken for her subject "The Romance of Flowers," and delivered an eloquent address, sparkling with many thoughts that never occur to the average person. She spoke of the legends attached to the flowers, and in a splendid manner gave the story of the hyacinth, sunflower, laurel tree, narcissus, hardy rose and anemone. The address showed careful study upon the part of the speaker.

A trio of girls sang a very pleasing selection, and

Miss Bessie Burnser

delivered an oration that cannot but help to give the Scotch poet a warmer place in the hearts of many of the audience who were fortunate enough to hear her production. The history of Burns from his childhood was followed in an able manner, and several of his poems were delivered. It was shown how Burns went to excess in order to drown his sorrow, but never lost his belief in divine power.

Miss Margaret Baxter.

"Songs of Nations" was the title of the oration, and she spoke of how great events have been marked through the medium of song. She told of how songs had inspired men to great deeds and in a pleasing manner gave the history of the "Marseillaise" hymn. She then sang the beautiful song in a voice of rare power and sweetness. The history of the national hymn of Germany was given and sung. "Yankee Doodle" came next, and then the speaker sang "Dixie Land" and closed her oration with the "Star Spangled Banner," singing in a manner that showed careful training.

The orchestra rendered a pleasing number and

Miss Mary Douglas

delivered a very scholarly production from the subject "Between the Lines." The young lady took the advertisements in the newspapers to

demonstrate her subject and started in with the want column showing how many an advertisement contained a story of misery and lost hope while another went to show that the party was prosperous. The for sale column she said contained the same story and between the lines of the advertisements in the newspapers could be read joy, grief, hope and misery.

Miss Pearl Williams.

"Oddities In Music" was the title of splendid oration delivered by Miss Pearl Williams. The production showed that it was the result of careful study. It was both logical and comprehensive and there was no dull part in it. The speaker told of the music of the olden times and music was traced far back into history. She stated that poetry and song reflect the character of the people and that in harmony we forget our sorrows.

There was music by a chorus and

Miss Elizabeth Hall

delivered a very interesting and talented oration from the subject, "Three Popular Poets." The speaker showed how each new scientific and literary genius was exposed to criticism before they made their mark in the world. She took for her examples those three popular poets: Rudyard Kipling, Eugene Field and James Whitcomb Riley. Selections were given from Field and Riley and the oration closed with a production of Riley. The oration showed a thorough knowledge of the literary geniuses of the present century.

Miss Bertha Dunlap

had the closing oration of the evening and too much cannot be said of it. She had taken for her subject "Ghosts I Have Met," and told a brilliant and witty story of how she had been seated in her school room one day when a portion of her books had disappeared and in their places stood the authors of the books. A detail of the conversation she carried on with Professor Ray, Virgil and Noah Webster was given. The trend of the oration went to show how pupils must study if they wish to succeed.

A SCHOLARSHIP

Is Given Miss Pearl Williams For Her Excellent Work.

After the close of the commencement orations, Professor Rayman made a short address in which he stated that the high school in this city was now recognized among the colleges of the state and any person receiving a diploma from the high school here could enter college without taking an examination. He then stated that he held in his hand a scholarship to Ohio Wesleyan university which was to be given to the scholar receiving the highest rank in the high school during the past four years. It was then given to Miss Pearl Williams and Superintendent Rayman stated that it entitled her to free tuition in that institution during the entire college course.

HON. O. T. CORSON

Made an Interesting Address to the Class.

Superintendent Rayman then introduced Hon. O. T. Corson, who delivered a short address. He spoke of the pleasant weather, and said the commencement was one of the most pleasant he had ever attended. He showed how the high schools of the state were constantly advancing, and closed his address by congratulating the class and presenting them with their diplomas. The benediction was pronounced by Reverend Mansell.

THE CLASS OF '99

Reflect a Great Deal of Credit Upon Their Instructors.

The class of '99 reflects great credit upon Professor Rayman, Miss Flo Updegraff, principal of the high school, and their corps of able assistants, who have labored hard to make the commencement exercises the success they were last evening. No person who has never had the experience of commencement knows what worry and trials the superintendent and principal experience in drilling pupils in order that they may do credit to the school which they represent.

A Matter of Taste.

You often say: "Oh well! it's only a matter of taste." Just so it is with soda water. And the taste of OUR ICE CREAM SODA just lays our competitors in the shade. If you are always looking for the best, just call and test our soda water, and see if we cannot substantiate the above.

Respt.,

ALVIN H. BULGER.

Boys' knee pants, received today, worth 75c, our price 40c at

JOSEPH BROS.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS



Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner

For Over 14 Years

these highly meritorious preparations have stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to their excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

Ask your druggist about it.

A NEW DERRICK.

Is Capable of Setting One Hundred Electric Light Poles Per Day.

A queer looking derrick perambulated some of the streets of San Francisco for three days recently, looking not unlike a sloop rigged scow that had somehow gone adrift. The apparatus is a device of the fertile brain of J. P. Decker, who has charge of outside construction for the Mutual Electric company, for planting poles to carry the electric light wires of the company. Its value is demonstrated by the fact that when unimpeded by wires along the line of operation with its 100 poles, any length used, can be set up in one working day of ten hours, while the best record under previous methods of setting poles is only about 25 per working day.

So simple is the derrick that a child might understand its operation or make a model of it on a mimic scale. It consists of a single stocky upright mast, of much the same cut as a typical jury mast, which is guyed to the body of the truck with steel wire rope. Projecting from this mast latitudinally is a long swinging "boom," at its extremity are block and tackle, passing over a snatch block fastened inside of the axle of the rear wheel of the truck, then up to the tip of the mast, again turned under the front axle of the truck and fastened to the doubletree. The hole to receive the pole is already prepared, and the pole lies on the ground beside it. The truck is backed to the right position for action, the end of the rope is secured around the middle of the pole, the doubletree is disconnected, and, as the big horses are slowly driven ahead, the pole slowly soars aloft, gradually swings about and assumes an upright position in the air, then drops into the hole, guided by pike poles in the hands of workmen, while others around begin to hastily shovel in sand around it, and the long boom returns to its original position. The entire process does not occupy more than a minute, and were a sufficient force of men to be employed the team could move on to the next post hole and repeat its work, thus making even greater speed than has yet been recorded.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Those Sons of the Revolution.

Perhaps the Cuban insurgents wish to retain their arms for heirloom wall adornments.—Detroit Free Press

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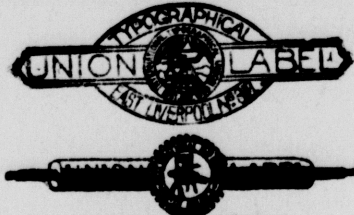
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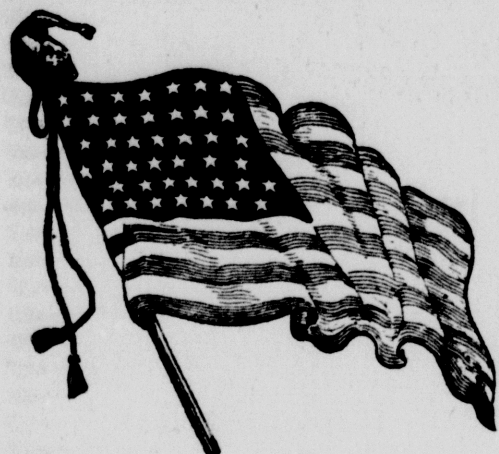
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THE CLASS OF '99

Reflect a Great Deal of Credit Upon Their Instructors.

The class of '99 reflects great credit upon Professor Rayman, Miss Flo Updegraff, principal of the high school, and their corps of able assistants, who have labored hard to make the commencement exercises the success they were last evening. No person who has never had the experience of commencement knows what worry and trials the superintendent and principal experience in drilling pupils in order that they may do credit to the school which they represent.

A Matter of Taste.

You often say: "Oh well! it's only a matter of taste." Just so it is with soda water. And the taste of OUR ICE CREAM SODA just lays our competitors in the shade. If you are always looking for the best, just call and test our soda water, and see if we cannot substantiate the above.

Respt.,

ALVIN H. BULGER.

Boys' knee pants, received today, worth 75c, our price 40c at

JOSEPH BROS.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS



Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner

For Over 14 Years

these highly meritorious preparations have stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to their excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

Ask your druggist about it.

A NEW DERRICK.

Is Capable of Setting One Hundred Electric Light Poles Per Day.

A queer looking derrick perambulated some of the streets of San Francisco for three days recently, looking not unlike a sloop rigged scow that had somehow gone adrift. The apparatus is a device of the fertile brain of J. P. Decker, who has charge of outside construction for the Mutual Electric company, for planting poles to carry the electric light wires of the company. Its value is demonstrated by the fact that when unimpeded by wires along the line of operation with it 100 poles, any length used, can be set up in one working day of ten hours, while the best record under previous methods of setting poles is only about 25 per working day.

So simple is the derrick that a child might understand its operation or make a model of it on a mimic scale. It consists of a single stocky upright mast, of much the same cut as a typical jury mast, which is guyed to the body of the truck with steel wire rope. Projecting from this mast latitudinally is a long swinging "boom," at its extremity are block and tackle, passing over a snatch block fastened inside of the axle of the rear wheel of the truck, then up to the tip of the mast, again turned under the front axle of the truck and fastened to the doubletree. The hole to receive the pole is already prepared, and the pole lies on the ground beside it. The truck is backed to the right position for action, the end of the rope is secured around the middle of the pole, the doubletree is disconnected, and, as the big horses are slowly driven ahead, the pole slowly soars aloft, gradually swings about and assumes an upright position in the air, then drops into the hole, guided by pike poles in the hands of workmen, while others around begin to hastily shovel in sand around it, and the long boom returns to its original position. The entire process does not occupy more than a minute, and were a sufficient force of men to be employed the team could move on to the next post hole and repeat its work, thus making even greater speed than has yet been recorded.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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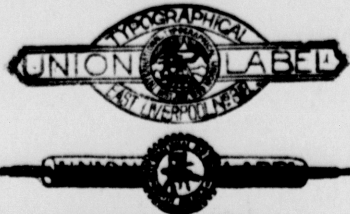
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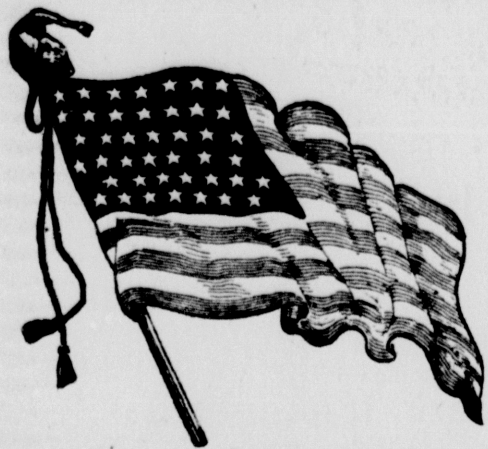
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THE CLASS OF '99

Reflect a Great Deal of Credit Upon Their Instructors.

The class of '99 reflects great credit upon Professor Rayman, Miss Flo Updegraff, principal of the high school, and their corps of able assistants, who have labored hard to make the commencement exercises the success they were last evening. No person who has never had the experience of commencement knows what worry and trials the superintendent and principal experience in drilling pupils in order that they may do credit to the school which they represent.

A Matter of Taste.

You often say: "Oh well! it's only a matter of taste." Just so it is with soda water. And the taste of OUR ICE CREAM SODA just lays our competitors in the shade. If you are always looking for the best, just call and test our soda water, and see if we cannot substantiate the above.

Respt.,
ALVIN H. BULGER.

Boys' knee pants, received today, worth 75c, our price 40c at
JOSEPH BROS.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS



Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner

For Over 14 Years

these highly meritorious preparations have stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to their excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

Ask your druggist about it.

A NEW DERRICK.

Is Capable of Setting One Hundred Electric Light Poles Per Day.

A queer looking derrick perambulated some of the streets of San Francisco for three days recently, looking not unlike a sloop rigged scow that had somehow gone adrift. The apparatus is a device of the fertile brain of J. P. Decker, who has charge of outside construction for the Mutual Electric company, for planting poles to carry the electric light wires of the company. Its value is demonstrated by the fact that when unimpeded by wires along the line of operation with it 100 poles, any length need, can be set up in one working day of ten hours, while the best record under previous methods of setting poles is only about 25 per working day.

So simple is the derrick that a child might understand its operation or make a model of it on a mimic scale. It consists of a single stocky upright mast, of much the same cut as a typical jury mast, which is guyed to the body of the truck with steel wire rope. Projecting from this mast latitudinally is a long swinging "boom" at its extremity are block and tackle, passing over a snatch block fastened inside of the axle of the rear wheel of the truck, then up to the tip of the mast, again turned under the front axle of the truck and fastened to the doubletree. The hole to receive the pole is already prepared, and the pole lies on the ground beside it. The truck is backed to the right position for action, the end of the rope is secured around the middle of the pole, the doubletree is disconnected, and, as the big horses are slowly driven ahead, the pole slowly soars aloft, gradually swings about and assumes an upright position in the air, then drops into the hole, guided by pike poles in the hands of workmen, while others around begin to hastily shovel in sand around it, and the long boom returns to its original position. The entire process does not occupy more than a minute, and were a sufficient force of men to be employed the team could move on to the next post hole and repeat its work, thus making even greater speed than has yet been recorded.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Those Sons of the Revolution.

Perhaps the Cuban insurgents wish to retain their arms for heirloom wall adornments. Detroit Free Press

Coal Operator Burton Dead.

MASSILLON, O., June 10.—J. P. Burton, one of the largest coal operators in the Massillon field, is dead.



WANTED.

PALMISTRY—Your destiny is plainly printed in the palm of your hand. For a correct reading consult Madame Rogers. Her predictions are truthful. 133 1/2 South Market street.

WANTED—Situation as jiggerman on small or large jigger. Address 155 Chester avenue.

WANTED—A house of four or five rooms. Good location. Leave word at once at 197 Market street, second floor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Fine brick residence in East End on street car line. All modern improvements. Apply H. A. Weeks.

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BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Completed Returns From
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for the County.

The last of the assessors' returns were filed with Probate Judge Boone at noon Thursday, showing the total number of male births in the county during the past year to be 655; female, 595; male deaths, 591; female, 292. In Lisbon there were 68 births and 58 deaths; Salem, 121 births and 69 deaths; East Liverpool, 280 births and 134 deaths; Wellsville, 97 births and 62 deaths; Rogers, 13 births and 8 deaths; East Palestine, 63 births and 9 deaths; Negley, 12 births and 12 deaths; Clarkson, 11 births and 9 deaths; Leetonia, 50 births and 32 deaths; New Waterford 28 births and 5 deaths; Washington, 28 births, 5 deaths; East Rochester, 11 births, 5 deaths; Franklin Square, 14 births, 11 deaths; Franklin township, 10 births, 13 deaths; Wayne, 15 births, 9 deaths; West, 14 births, 3 deaths; Yellow Creek, 8 births, 2 deaths; Liverpool, 54 births, 18 deaths; Unity, 10 births, 3 deaths; Knox, 33 births, 18 deaths; Madison, 13 births, 7 deaths; St. Clair, 22 births, 4 deaths; Elkron, 48 births, 6 deaths; Butler, 29 births, 16 deaths; Hanover, 17 births, 9 deaths; Fairfield, 67 births, 34 deaths; Perry, 24 births, 8 deaths; Washington, 82 births, 36 deaths. There were 7 colored children born in the county and 10 died.

HAMMOCKS.

Nice ones for	\$1 and \$1.25
Fine hammocks	\$2, \$2.37, \$3
Shopping baskets	35, 45, 55c
Floor oil cloths	20, 25, 30c
Table knives and forks	4c each
Drinking glasses, per doz	20, 25, 35, 50c
Lemonade and soda glasses	5c each
Hammer paint	\$1.20 per gallon

AT KINSEY'S 5 AND 10.



STRONG
AGAIN!

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

Sexine Pills

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worsens them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address,

For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

THE SCHOOL BOND VOTE

Only 89 Votes Cast In the City
Up to 3 P. M.

THE PROJECT MAY BE DEFEATED

Although Its Supporters Are Confident of
Success—Very Light Vote and Very Little
Interest Being Taken In the Plebescite—May Increase This Evening.

There was very little interest manifested in the special bond election held by the board of education today, and a very small number of votes were cast. At the time of going to press 36 votes had been cast at city hall, while in East End, where it was thought the vote would be very heavy, only 53 ballots were registered. There is some doubt as to whether the issue will carry, although very few persons are voting against it.

An Awkward Mistake.

"Briggs is dreadfully nearsighted. You know that hat his wife wears with all those black plumes in it?"

"Yes, I've seen it."

"Well, Briggs thought it was the head of a feather duster, and he tied it to his cane and brushed a lot of spider webs from the porch ceiling before his wife caught him at it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Take advantage of the Sacred Concert at Columbian Park tomorrow. Grand music by Haynes' Brass Band.

Soft shirts for hot weather, in fine madras cloth, price range 48c, 72c, 98c, at

JOSEPH BROS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—W. A. Hill was in Pittsburg today on business.

—Rev. S. C. George was in Mingo today on business.

—Miss Clara Adams, of Leetonia, is in the city visiting friends.

—Miss Ruth Yeagly, of New Somerset, visited city friends this week.

—Mrs. R. M. Pettitt left this morning for a short stay with friends in Olean, N. Y.

—Mrs. John G. Powell and child have returned from a visit with Pittsburg friends.

—Manager Frank Swaney, of the telephone exchange, was a Salineville visitor today.

—James Talbert left yesterday for Moundsville where he will attend campmeeting.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Ferguson, who have been visiting friends in Dubuque, Ia., returned to the city yesterday.

—Misses Carrie Lynn and Fay Hearn, of East Liverpool, are in the city visiting relatives and friends.—Steubenville Star.

—J. L. Francis, the promoter of the Liverpool and Lisbon railroad, left today for Chicago, where he will remain several weeks with his family.

—Rev. W. B. Graves and wife, who have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Clark Crawford, left yesterday afternoon for their home in Pasadena, Cal.

—Miss Mamie Simms, of Broadway, and Miss Annie Pugh, of the Virginia side, left this morning for Cambridge Springs, where they will remain several weeks.

CHURCH CHIMES.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, Rev. J. G. Reinartz, pastor—The morning service, which will be in English, will be held at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service in English, as usual, at 7:45. Rev. R. M. Zimmerman, of Santiago de Cuba, will occupy the pulpit at both services.

First U. P. church, Dr. J. C. Taggart, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; young people's meeting, 7:00 p. m. The morning subject will be "The household of God," and the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be observed. Rev. S. G. Hart, a missionary from Egypt, will occupy the pulpit.

Second U. P. church, Rev. J. R. Greene, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; young people's meeting 7:15 p. m. The morning subject will be "A Time to Awake," and in the evening "The Apostles' Prayer for Israel." A special Sunday school rally will be held in the morning, and in the evening a union service of the junior and senior young people's societies will be held.

Methodist Protestant church, Rev. G. F. Swift, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; Junior meeting 3:30 p. m.; Endeavor meeting 6:45 p. m.; class and Bible study this evening.

St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Rev. Edwin Weary, rector—10 a. m., morning service and sermon; 7:30 p. m., choral evensong and short address by the pastor; holy communion 7:30 a. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; rector's bible class 9:45 a. m. During the hot weather the evening services will be but 50 minutes.

First Presbyterian church, Dr. John Lloyd Lee, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. p.; Endeavor society 6:45 p. m. The morning subject will be "The Staff Upon the Child's Face," and the evening "The Greatest Song and Its Teaching." A song service will be held in the evening if the weather is cool.

First M. E. church, Dr. Clark Crawford, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; class meeting 12:15, 2 and 6:15 p. m.; junior league 4 p. m.; senior league 6:45 p. m. In the evening Will Huff will occupy the pulpit.

Second Presbyterian church, Rev. N. M. Crowe, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; Junior Endeavor 3 p. m.; Senior Endeavor 7 p. m.

Second M. E. church, Rev. W. H. Haverfield, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 10 a. m.; class meeting 3 p. m.; union meeting of junior and senior league 7 p. m. Mission services at Neville institute 2:30 p. m. The morning subject will be "Christian Confidence," evening, "A Perfect Child."

Christian church, Rev. Walter Mansell, pastor.—Preaching at 10:45 a. m., and 8 p. m. The pastor will speak to his congregation upon a most important and practical theme in the morning and in the evening the subject will be "Patriotism and Christianity."

Take advantage of the Sacred Concert at Columbian Park tomorrow. Grand music by Haynes' Brass Band.

Big sale is pleasing buyers at Joseph Bros.' A saving of 25 to 50 per cent of our late purchase is a drawing card with this firm.

—C. A. Bergman returned from a short stay in Salem today.

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COUNTY TO ECONOMIZE

The Examining Committee
Have So Recommended On

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

Expert Medical Testimony—Tax Inquisitor May Have to Pay Back \$975—Light Plant Recommended For Court House and Jail.

LISBON, June 10.—[Special]—The report of the county commissioners for the year ending September 1, 1898, shows the total receipts for that year were \$709,554.25, including a balance in the treasury September 4, 1897, of \$48,403.19. The total expenditures were \$675,430.25, leaving a balance, September 1, 1898, of \$34,124.

This report was examined by W. H. Spence, C. C. Connell and J. H. Brookes the two former being appointed by Judge Smith and the latter being a member of the committee by virtue of his office of prosecuting attorney. The committee has filed its report to the common pleas judge, and it, together with the commissioners' report, is now handed back to the commissioners and is ready for publication according to law.

Expert Testimony.

The committee under 12 heads makes various recommendations; \$266.50 were paid to physicians called by the state as expert witnesses. This has been the custom for many years yet the committee knows of no law expressly authorizing the same. During the time covered by this report W. F. Charters, tax inquisitor, received \$975 percentage upon taxes collected for estates. A majority of the committee is of opinion that section 6044 prohibits the tax inquisitor from receiving any percentage of taxes upon property wrongfully or improperly omitted from the duplicate, either during the administration of the estate or the life time of the decedent. The committee finds in looking back over accounts that Charters has received during the last four or five years considerable sums of money in this way, and thinks the money was improperly paid to him and should be repaid. This will cause a law suit if they attempt to do so.

A County Light Plant.

The committee recommends that all letting of contracts of over \$1,000 should be made in strict conformity to the law by advertising for bids.

It costs the county \$675.14 to light the courthouse and jail. The committee thinks it would be economy for the commissioners to put a light plant in the courthouse, as it can be done for from \$1,200 to \$1,500 and be run at a very small cost. The committee so recommends. It also recommends that the commissioners purchase all supplies for the different offices by competitive bids.

Pay of Assessors.

Other matters not under the control of the commissioners are referred to by the committee as follows: The jury fee, amounting to \$189.40 in the city of East Liverpool versus Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, and the same versus George Morton and H. R. Hill were paid by the county. The committee thinks they should have been borne by the parties. Considerable sums of money are paid assessors for assistance. Assessors are not entitled to pay for assistance unless the assistant is appointed by the assessor and the county auditor, and the territory apportioned between them. A discontinuance of the practice is advised. The commissioners are asked to look carefully into the legal advertising in cities of over 8,000 inhabitants, examine carefully the infirmity directors' report and to practice rigid economy by reason of a present indebtedness of \$55,000, which has been caused partly by reason of the legislature from time to time placing increased expense upon the county without increasing taxes to meet the same.

Music Hath Charms.

Miss Baxter, one of the members of the graduating class, demonstrated the fact last night that music is a wonderful power for good, and further demonstrated the fact, beyond successful contradiction, that music is a feature very much to be desired and warmly commended in our public schools.

Take advantage of the Sacred Concert at Columbian Park tomorrow. Grand music by Haynes' Brass Band.

More style of suits received this week of our late purchase. Save 25 to 50 per cent buying your clothing from

JOSEPH BROS.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEWS OF A BATTLE

Two American Officers Killed
and Twenty-two Wounded.
Died From Sunstroke.

MANILA, June 10.—[Special]—In a battle today two American officers were killed and twenty-two Americans wounded.

Captain Nichols, of the monitor Monadnock, died of sunstroke today.

THEY ORGANIZED.

J. C. Davis Selected Captain of
Spanish War Veterans'
Association.

The members of Company E met in council chamber last evening and formed a Spanish war veterans' association. No name was decided upon, but this will be determined at another meeting. The officers of the new company are as follows: Captain, J. C. Davis; first lieutenant, Will McKinney; second lieutenant, Vaughn Weaver; first sergeant, Will Kinsey; quartermaster sergeant, W. J. Beech; officer of the day, John Robinson; guards, Clyde Stoffel, James Dewar. The office of quartermaster was left vacant for the present.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a constitution made a partial report and a continuance was granted. The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening.

CHILDREN'S DAY

Will Be Observed Tomorrow In
a Number of the
Churches.

Children's day exercises will be observed tomorrow in the First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, First M. E. and Second M. E. churches. At the First Presbyterian the exercises will take place at 11 a. m., when a special program will be rendered. At the same hour the services will be rendered at the First M. E. church and baptism of children will take place. The Second M. E. church services will be held by the Sunday school at 8 p. m., as will the services at the Second Presbyterian church. Special programs will be rendered.

The Children's day exercises at the Christian church last Sunday were very successful and an offering of about \$50 was taken.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Several Cases Adjusted by His
Honor at This Morning's
Hearing.

John Martin came over from Chester last evening, got drunk and was arrested in Second street by Officer White. This morning Mayor Bough fined him \$9.60, which he paid.

William Orr also paid \$9.60. He refused to pay for a lunch in a Sixth street restaurant yesterday afternoon.

John Wyant, a 12 year old, boy paid a fine of \$6.60 on a charge of fighting and using profane language in Second street Wednesday evening. He was arrested by Officer White.

Corliss Braden, who was arrested on a similar charge pleaded not guilty and will be given a hearing later.

American and Spanish Rooms Adjoin.
One of the queer coincidences which have been noted at The Hague is the fact that the rooms of the Spanish delegates to the conference and those of the delegates from the United States immediately adjoin.—Chicago Tribune.

An Authority Left Out.

In accordance with his annual custom, Gunmaker Krupp of Essen has again paid over the biggest income tax of anybody in Europe. They ought to invite him to come to the peace conference at The Hague.—Boston Herald.

WELLSVILLE.

BOUND OVER TO COURT

Lascavi Tried For Attempted
Murder of a Cat.

COUNCIL TO MEET TUESDAY NIGHT

To Discuss the Improvement of Switch
Alley—Railroad Notes—Church Services Tomorrow—Personal Items and Newsy Gossip.

Josef Lascavi, the Italian arrested by Officer Duncan for throwing poisoned meat into the yard of Dan Forbes, was given a hearing before Mayor Dennis last evening and pleaded not guilty. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes testified they saw him throw the meat over the fence. The mayor bound him for court in \$25.

CHURCH NOTES.

Topics to be Discussed at the Services Tomorrow.

At the First Methodist Episcopal church Dr. Earl D. Holtz's morning subject will be "The Supreme Reward," and evening subject "Winning the Prize."

At the Presbyterian church Rev. J. Findlay Lavery's morning topic will be "Light in Their Dwellings." Children's day exercises will be held at 7 p. m.

At the Methodist Protestant church, Rev. J. A. Thrapp, communion will be observed after morning service. At evening service the subject will be "Man and God."

NEWS OF WELLSVILLE.

Improvements, Court Cases and Railroad Notes Reported.

The Catholic communion class which has been in preparation for some time will take their first communion Wednesday morning.

John Haugh sued John Allison to recover \$11 rent due before Squire Riley, who dismissed the case.

Messenger Dan Putt, Jr., has been promoted to operator at Waynesburg.

A car broke down on the Salineville hill last evening on train 120 and delayed freights two hours.

Council will meet Tuesday evening to discuss the grade on the switch alley.

Personal.

Miss Lettie Brown is visiting in Iron-dale.

C. B. Cummings has returned from Canton.

Miss Sara Elder, guest of Mrs. A. R. Wells, has returned to Salineville.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards have returned from Alliance.

Messrs. John and Will Saton are in Pittsburg today.

B. F. Pettit is in Wheeling on business.

Miss Danforth left for her home in Ann Arbor, Mich., yesterday.

Ward Supplee, of Moundsville, W. Va., guest of F. Nuss, left for his home this morning.

Miss Lorena Young, guest of Miss Helen Andrews, Main street, left for her home in McKeesport this morning but expects to return in a few days.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Completed Returns From
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THE TWENTIETH KANSAS

Achievements of That Famous Regiment Before Calumpit.

HOW IT CROSSED THE QUINGUA.

Colonel Funston, With a Few Picked Men, Plunged Into the River, Secured a Long Native Canoe, and In This the Kansans Went Across Squad by Squad.

Harry A. Armstrong, the Chicago Record's correspondent in the field before Calumpit, P. I., writing under date of April 25 about the Twentieth Kansas regiment, says:

This is the story of the Twentieth Kansas and how that regiment charged an intrenchment filled with Filipinos, got across the Quingua river and drove the insurgents back to the next stronghold. It is not the first or the second time the Kansas boys have got what they went for, and they went in like veterans. We lay in the dry bed of a creek that made the firing line from 6 o'clock on, but no big advance was made until 10 o'clock, when the armored train came down the track with its one 6 pound gun—a gun that had done duty on the transport Sheridan, firing salutes at the sun as the flag came down at retreat—two Hotchkiss guns and a Gatling. The Utah battery was over on the right with General Hale, who was given time to make a flank movement. The Kansas boys were peeping through the trees where there was an opening, and grimly they sat there, too, keeping ears open for an order. Colonel Funston, the son of the "former congressman" from Allen county, stood near his horse cracking his riding boot with his whip.

Then the 6 inch gun opened the fight on the American side. The Filipinos had been firing toward us for 15 minutes, and Lieutenant Bridges, in command of that train, sent the first shot. Incidentally the dust flew from the trench down the track and a cheer went up before the report of the piece had died from the ears of the men in the ravine. Again and again that long, black piece rang up the echoes. Then the rapid fire came into range and began its belching. But when the Gatling began to purr the Kansas boys were ready for their charge across the open. General Hale got his Utah battery in position on the extreme right and began throwing shells into the enemy's camp. Now, there should not have been trouble for those Filipinos, even then, because their intrenchments were very strong, but the shells evidently brought fear to the hearts of the dark skinned fighters.

Then it was that Colonel Funston said, "Come on boys," and they wanted no second invitation. Out into the open they went, with the Gatling throwing bullets over their heads and the 6 pounder and the Hotchkiss hurling heavy pieces far into the trenches. It is a long way across that cornfield, and the corn was not past the second plowing. The tracks left there are evidence that there was no hesitancy in the attack. Colonel Funston led them on fully half a mile, when they came right in the face of a fire directed point black at them from the trenches. One man dropped out and came back. He had a wounded hand and it was useless for the time being. On the brown regiment went, past a clump of bamboos, where the Mausers were biting and whistling, until at last it reached the ditches along the railroad track and dropped into them.

"Who goes across with me?" called Colonel Funston, and there was a chorus of "Here!"

"It's a swim,"

"We can swim," came the answer.

"But I don't want the regiment just now. I'll take you all later."

So the colonel picked out Lieutenant Ball of Company E, Corporal McNulty of Company E, First Sergeant Enslow of Company K and Privates Weaver, Case and Cooper of Company K, with Captain Boltwood of Company F. Now it was a case of follow your leader, and never did a daring spirit lead his followers into a more dangerous place. The river, with its broken bridge, was between those men and the Filipino trenches, and out of the portholes came the shots. A volley went up from the edge of the ditch that blew dust from the faces of the men, and woe to the dark head that lay above. The colonel ran out on to the bridge and across the timberless structure. Behind him were his picked men. The missing span was on the enemy's side, but the boys hopped along and came to the end, only to see their colonel whip off his riding boots and jacket and slide down a bamboo pole into the water. He went clear out of sight in that plunge, but came up, spluttering, within five feet of the broken span. This helped him along, and before the last man was down the pole Colonel Funston had his hands on a long native canoe. In the men clambered, and, with bullets flying over them in both directions, paddled across.

Squad by squad the Kansans went across under cover of their reserve fire, and when enough were there to make a company they went up the bank around the edge of the trenches and sent a

flanking fire down along the bamboo embankment. The Filipinos fled toward General Hale, and the Colorado boys and Colonel Funston held the trench—the first man across the river of Quingua and the first man into the Filipino stronghold.

Where the reserve lay, as this is written on this 25th day of April, the ground is covered with empty shells, and Captain Russell of the signal corps has his tent pitched where one firing squad "pumped lead." He has to push the shells to one side to make a comfortable place to spread his blanket. So it is in every depression along that bent and wherever a bit of protection offered in the field. In some places there is a trail of shells across that field of growing corn.

The Filipinos fled and left bombproof retreats which did not show the mark of a bullet. They fled before those Kansas boys from trenches which a civilized army never would have left and would have held against a mighty force. But Filipinos do not fight that way. They are building a trail of breastworks far into the north and retreat from one to the next as they must. After all was over and General Hale and the Nebraska boys had plunged through the river at the right and had taken possession of the mile of earthworks along that side the Kansas colonel thought he might put on dry clothes. So he slid down the iron girder of the broken bridge span; swung his boat around as a ferry and climbed up to the bridge and a crowd of admiring friends. There was no handclapping and no handshaking just then. It is true the colonel looked a little as though he had been pulled out of a watery grave somewhere.

"Here's your boots, sir," an orderly said.

"Ah, thank you. No use to put 'em on, though. What I need is socks."

"I have a dry pair here for you, sir."

"Good boy. They must be yours."

There was no reply to this. Some one suggested dry clothes.

"No," was the reply, "they will be dry in a little while now and they feel good."

Then this little man, who some people will call a hero, sat down there in the sun and took off his wet socks and put on the dry ones, and then pulled on his boots with their brass spurs.

"How did it feel going across there, colonel?" some one asked.

"Kind o' ticklishlike, I reckon, eh, boys?" addressing some more wet members of his party, who, by the way, had no dry socks offered to them. "They are poor marksmen. Come to think of it, a bullet might have knocked off a piece of this iron bridge and caused damage. That would be accidental shooting." And with that the colonel gave the hand of the chaplain a hearty shake and walked off to join his regiment, which had been deployed in a long line to the left. The incident seemed to be forgotten. It was not as much commented on as a goal kicked from field or a hard dash and a touchdown in a Thanksgiving football game. But history has yet to be written.

Then the boys took the river, figuratively, for as soon as they were at liberty there was a yell and a dash for the bank, and the Quingua river had more white people in it than it had ever held before. The Nebraskas, who were holding the intrenchments that they and the Kansas had won, came down from the north side, and with the First Montanas and the Fifty-first Iowas were all in it splashing about merrily. On the river bank the soldiers ate their lunch. It was a little late, but coffee was made and each man had his hard tack and cup. The heat of the afternoon was kept off with shelter tents stretched up on bamboo poles. The men told the experiences of the day, but as these boys are now veterans they dwelt longest on the fact that some days, when they had done real fighting, they had not had coffee at 1 o'clock. The moon came up clear and round at dusk and shone down on the army all night long. Their campfires were cheery, the bamboo fuel occasionally popping up like a Springfield rifle. But all did not sleep. One company shouldered muskets at sundown and went on outpost duty. Tomorrow they are to march across the bridge, for the engineering corps has made a pair of stairs down and another up. But they will not cross quicker tomorrow than they did today.

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OLD PAPERS.

Housekeepers, you want old papers for your carpets, your pantries, and other service incidental to spring housecleaning. Get them at low price at the NEWS REVIEW office.



Time table effective May 22, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

	Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Gallies.
No. 6.....	2 30 p. m.	3 40 p. m.
No. 34.....	6 35 a. m.	7 40 a. m.
No. 36.....	11 45 a. m.	2 00 p. m.

	Lv. N. Gallies.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 30 a. m.	9 40 a. m.
No. 33.....	5 15 p. m.	6 20 p. m.
No. 35.....	6 00 a. m.	11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALLIES. Connections at New Gallies with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER, General Passenger Agent.

The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON
J. M. KELLY, O. C. VODREY
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Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 50,000

General Banking Business.

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

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193 Washington Street.

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ALL the news in the News Review

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others? The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card Ask for it when making your purchase. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

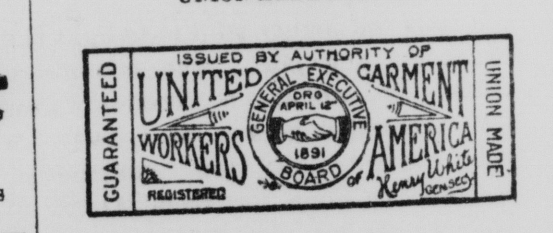


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

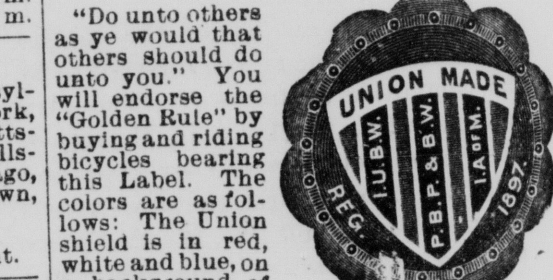
This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it on another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



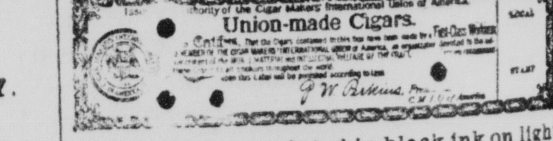
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.



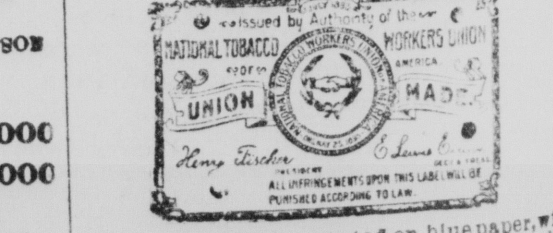
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.

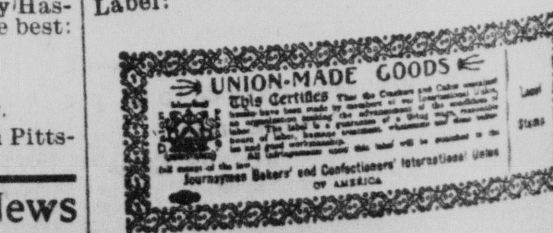


The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions. Follow in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



THE TWENTIETH KANSAS

Achievements of That Famous Regiment Before Calumpit.

HOW IT CROSSED THE QUINGUA.

Colonel Funston, With a Few Picked Men, Plunged Into the River, Secured a Long Native Canoe, and In This the Kansans Went Across Squad by Squad.

Harry A. Armstrong, the Chicago Record's correspondent in the field before Calumpit, P. I., writing under date of April 25 about the Twentieth Kansas regiment, says:

This is the story of the Twentieth Kansas and how that regiment charged an intrenchment filled with Filipinos, got across the Quingua river and drove the insurgents back to the next stronghold. It is not the first or the second time the Kansas boys have got what they went for, and they went in like veterans. We lay in the dry bed of a creek that made the firing line from 6 o'clock on, but no big advance was made until 10 o'clock, when the armored train came down the track with its one 6 pound gun—a gun that had done duty on the transport Sheridan, firing salutes at the sun as the flag came down at retreat—two Hotchkiss guns and a Gatling. The Utah battery was over on the right with General Hale, who was given time to make a flank movement. The Kansas boys were peeping through the trees where there was an opening, and grimly they sat there, too, keeping ears open for an order. Colonel Funston, the son of the "former congressman" from Allen county, stood near his horse cracking his riding boot with his whip.

Then the 6 inch gun opened the fight on the American side. The Filipinos had been firing toward us for 15 minutes, and Lieutenant Bridges, in command of that train, sent the first shot. Incidentally the dust flew from the trench down the track and a cheer went up before the report of the piece had died from the ears of the men in the ravine. Again and again that long, black piece rang up the echoes. Then the rapid fire came into range and began its belching. But when the Gatling began to purr the Kansas boys were ready for their charge across the open. General Hale got his Utah battery in position on the extreme right and began throwing shells into the enemy's camp. Now, there should not have been trouble for those Filipinos, even then, because their intrenchments were very strong, but the shells evidently brought fear to the hearts of the dark skinned fighters.

Then it was that Colonel Funston said, "Come on boys," and they wanted no second invitation. Out into the open they went, with the Gatling throwing bullets over their heads and the 6 pounder and the Hotchkiss hurling heavy pieces far into the trenches. It is a long way across that cornfield, and the corn was not past the second plowing. The tracks left there are evidence that there was no hesitancy in the attack. Colonel Funston led them on fully half a mile, when they came right in the face of a fire directed point black at them from the trenches. One man dropped out and came back. He had a wounded hand and it was useless for the time being. On the brown regiment went, past a clump of bamboos, where the Mausers were biting and whistling, until at last it reached the ditches along the railroad track and dropped into them.

"Who goes across with me?" called Colonel Funston, and there was a chorus of "Here!"

"It's a swim."

"We can swim," came the answer.

"But I don't want the regiment just now. I'll take you all later."

So the colonel picked out Lieutenant Ball of Company E, Corporal McNulty of Company E, First Sergeant Enslow of Company K and Privates Weaver, Case and Cooper of Company K, with Captain Boltwood of Company F. Now it was a case of follow your leader, and never did a daring spirit lead his followers into a more dangerous place.

The river, with its broken bridge, was between those men and the Filipino trenches, and out of the portholes came the shots. A volley went up from the edge of the ditch that blew dust from those ports, and woe to the dark head that appeared above. The colonel ran out on to the bridge and across the timberless structure. Behind him were his picked men. The missing span was on the enemy's side, but the boys hopped along and came to the end, only to see their colonel whip off his riding boots and jacket and slide down a bamboo pole into the water. He went clear out of sight in that plunge, but came up, spluttering, within five feet of the broken span. This helped him along, and before the last man was down the pole Colonel Funston had his hands on a long native canoe. In the men clamored, and, with bullets flying over them in both directions, paddled across.

Squad by squad the Kansans went across under cover of their reserve fire, and when enough were there to make a company they went up the bank around the edge of the trenches and sent a

flanking fire down along the bamboo embankment. The Filipinos fled toward General Hale, and the Colorado boys and Colonel Funston held the trench—the first man across the river of Quingua and the first man into the Filipino stronghold.

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General Banking Business.

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

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Hassey's Place

for the best Ice Cream and Soda Water. All flavors. Four reasons why Hassey's Ice Cream and Soda Water are the best: 1st, Best Materials used. 2d, Seventeen years' experience. 3d, Personal attention to all mixing. 4th, Best equipped factory between Pittsburg and Cleveland.

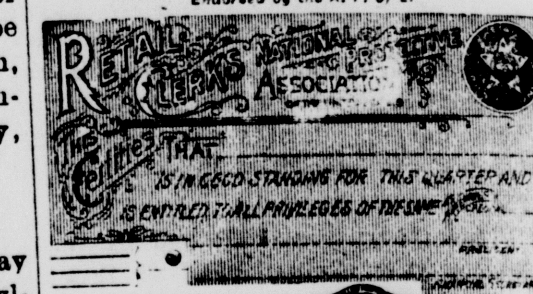
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PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE. COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER. Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark, which is found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

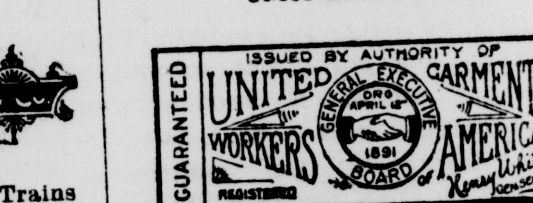


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

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UNION MADE CLOTHES.

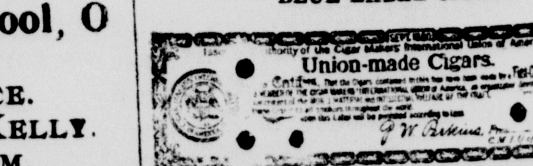


You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BI-CYCLE LABEL.

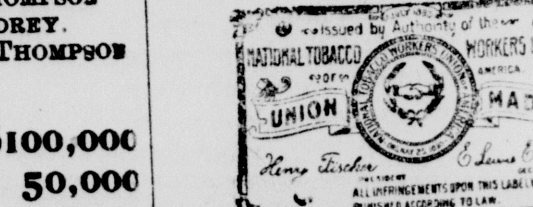
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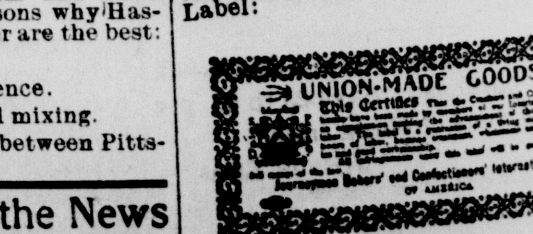


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and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



THE TWENTIETH KANSAS

Achievements of That Famous Regiment Before Calumpit.

HOW IT CROSSED THE QUINGUA.

Colonel Funston, With a Few Picked Men, Plunged Into the River, Secured a Long Native Canoe, and In This the Kansans Went Across Squad by Squad.

Harry A. Armstrong, the Chicago Record's correspondent in the field before Calumpit, P. I., writing under date of April 25 about the Twentieth Kansas regiment, says:

This is the story of the Twentieth Kansas and how that regiment charged an intrenchment filled with Filipinos, got across the Quingua river and drove the insurgents back to the next stronghold. It is not the first or the second time the Kansas boys have got what they went for, and they went in like veterans. We lay in the dry bed of a creek that made the firing line from 6 o'clock on, but no big advance was made until 10 o'clock, when the armored train came down the track with its one 6 pound gun—a gun that had done duty on the transport Sheridan, firing salutes at the sun as the flag came down at retreat—two Hotchkiss guns and a Gatling. The Utah battery was over on the right with General Hale, who was given time to make a flank movement. The Kansas boys were peeping through the trees where there was an opening, and grimly they sat there, too, keeping ears open for an order. Colonel Funston, the son of the "former congressman" from Allen county, stood near his horse cracking his riding boot with his whip.

Then the 6 inch gun opened the fight on the American side. The Filipinos had been firing toward us for 15 minutes, and Lieutenant Bridges, in command of that train, sent the first shot. Incidentally the dust flew from the trench down the track and a cheer went up before the report of the piece had died from the ears of the men in the ravine. Again and again that long, black piece rang up the echoes. Then the rapid fire came into range and began its belching. But when the Gatling began to purr the Kansas boys were ready for their charge across the open. General Hale got his Utah battery in position on the extreme right and began throwing shells into the enemy's camp. Now, there should not have been trouble for those Filipinos, even then, because their intrenchments were very strong, but the shells evidently brought fear to the hearts of the dark skinned fighters.

Then it was that Colonel Funston said, "Come on boys," and they wanted no second invitation. Out into the open they went, with the Gatling throwing bullets over their heads and the 6 pounder and the Hotchkiss hurling heavy pieces far into the trenches. It is a long way across that cornfield, and the corn was not past the second plowing. The tracks left there are evidence that there was no hesitancy in the attack. Colonel Funston led them on fully half a mile, when they came right in the face of a fire directed point black at them from the trenches. One man dropped out and came back. He had a wounded hand and it was useless for the time being. On the brown regiment went, past a clump of bamboos, where the Mausers were biting and whistling, until at last it reached the ditches along the railroad track and dropped into them.

"Who goes across with me?" called Colonel Funston, and there was a chorus of "Here!"

"It's a swim."

"We can swim," came the answer.

"But I don't want the regiment just now. I'll take you all later."

So the colonel picked out Lieutenant Ball of Company E, Corporal McNulty of Company E, First Sergeant Enslow of Company K and Privates Weaver, Case and Cooper of Company K, with Captain Boltwood of Company F. Now it was a case of follow your leader, and never did a daring spirit lead his followers into a more dangerous place. The river, with its broken bridge, was between those men and the Filipino trenches, and out of the portholes came the shots. A volley went up from the edge of the ditch that blew dust from the ground above. The colonel ran out on to the bridge and across the timberless structure. Behind him were his picked men. The missing span was on the enemy's side, but the boys hopped along and came to the end, only to see their colonel whip off his riding boots and jacket and slide down a bamboo pole into the water. He went clear out of sight in that plunge, but came up, spluttering, within five feet of the broken span. This helped him along, and before the last man was down the pole Colonel Funston had his hands on a long native canoe. In the men clambered, and, with bullets flying over them in both directions, paddled across. Squad by squad the Kansans went across under cover of their reserve fire, and when enough were there to make a company they went up the bank around the edge of the trenches and sent a

flanking fire down along the bamboo embankment. The Filipinos fled toward General Hale, and the Colorado boys and Colonel Funston held the trench—the first man across the river of Quingua and the first man into the Filipino stronghold.

Where the reserve lay, as this is written on this 25th day of April, the ground is covered with empty shells, and Captain Russell of the signal corps has his tent pitched where one firing squad "pumped lead." He has to push the shells to one side to make a comfortable place to spread his blanket. So it is in every depression along that front and wherever a bit of protection offered in the field. In some places there is a trail of shells across that field of growing corn.

The Filipinos fled and left bombproof retreats which did not show the mark of a bullet. They fled before those Kansas boys from trenches which a civilized army never would have left and would have held against a mighty force. But Filipinos do not fight that way. They are building a trail of breastworks far into the north and retreat from one to the next as they must. After all was over and General Hale and the Nebraska boys had plunged through the river at the right and had taken possession of the mile of earthworks along that side the Kansas colonel thought he might put on dry clothes. So he slid down the iron girder of the broken bridge span; swung his boat around as a ferry and climbed up to the bridge and a crowd of admiring friends. There was no handclapping and no handshaking just then. It is true the colonel looked a little as though he had been pulled out of a watery grave somewhere.

"Here's your boots, sir," an orderly said.

"Ah, thank you. No use to put 'em on, though. What I need is socks."

"I have a dry pair here for you, sir."

"Good boy. They must be yours."

There was no reply to this. Some one suggested dry clothes.

"No," was the reply, "they will be dry in a little while now and they feel good."

Then this little man, who some people will call a hero, sat down there in the sun and took off his wet socks and put on the dry ones, and then pulled on his boots with their brass spurs.

"How did it feel going across there, colonel?" some one asked.

"Kind o' ticklishlike, I reckon, eh, boys?" addressing some more wet members of his party, who, by the way, had no dry socks offered to them. "They are poor marksmen. Come to think of it, a bullet might have knocked off a piece of this iron bridge and caused damage. That would be accidental shooting." And with that the colonel gave the hand of the chaplain a hearty shake and walked off to join his regiment, which had been deployed in a long line to the left. The incident seemed to be forgotten. It was not as much commented on as a goal kicked from field or a hard dash and a touchdown in a Thanksgiving football game. But history has yet to be written.

Then the boys took the river, figuratively, for as soon as they were at liberty there was a yell and a dash for the bank, and the Quingua river had more white people in it than it had ever held before. The Nebraskas, who were holding the intrenchments that they and the Kansans had won, came down from the north side, and with the First Montanas and the Fifty-first Iowas were all in it splashing about merrily. On the river bank the soldiers ate their lunch. It was a little late, but coffee was made and each man had his hard tack and cup. The heat of the afternoon was kept off with shelter tents stretched up on bamboo poles. The men told the experiences of the day, but as these boys are now veterans they dwell longest on the fact that some days, when they had done real fighting, they had not had coffee at 1 o'clock. The moon came up clear and round at dusk and shone down on the army all night long. Their campfires were cheery, the bamboo fuel occasionally popping up like a Springfield rifle. But all did not sleep. One company shouldered muskets at sundown and went on outpost duty. Tomorrow they are to march across the bridge, for the engineering corps has made a pair of stairs down and another up. But they will not cross quicker tomorrow than they did today.

The Kansas boys went across the bridge in single file the next morning. They followed the single file of the Montana boys and are to go right up to Calumpit. They will keep the enemy engaged while the Utah battery boys get a gun in position to help the American forces break through what are believed to be the strongest trenches yet built. During the day there was constant firing at the front from Filipino sharpshooters and occasionally from the insurgents' fieldpiece. But the sharpshooters make the most trouble.

The Gun Barrels Grew.

In the early days in the northwest, when the Hudson Bay company laid the foundations of great fortunes by trade with the savages, and a gun paid for as many beaver skins as would reach to the muzzle of the skins packed flat and the gun held upright, it was alleged that the barrel of the weapon grew and grew with each successive year until the Indian, after he had bought it with the peltry, had to borrow a file and cut off a foot of useless metal.—San Francisco Argonaut.

VISIT WINONA LAKE.

An Attractive Summer Haven For Rest, Recreation and Entertainment.

Winona Lake, Ind., on the Pennsylvania lines, is an attractive summer haven for persons who may desire to combine devotion, entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation. This lake is a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles long, surrounded by romantic woodland, which has been improved into a grand summer resort with all the comforts and conveniences for a delightful sojourn. The entrance to the grounds adjoins the pretty station of Winona Lake, on the Fort Wayne route.

As the site of Winona Assembly and Summer School, this resort is visited each summer by many people who are invigorated in both mind and body by the instructive entertainment and health-giving recreation for which Winona is famous. The educational work of the summer school is under the supervision of prominent instructors. Fine facilities for athletic pastimes are provided, and the college halls and large auditorium are amply equipped for interesting work. The boating, bathing and fishing are excellent. The permanent buildings include many cosy cottages, where accommodations may be secured at reasonable rates. There is also a large hotel, and provision for camping out for those who may enjoy tent life. Supplies are obtainable at the large store on the grounds.

The season of 1899 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets, with 15 day limit, will be on sale via Pennsylvania lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will also begin May 15, and continue daily until Sept. 13. Excursion tickets will be good returning until Sept. 15.

Full information about the attractions at "Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer School, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol. C. Dickey, secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines, or to F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

TEN DOLLARS TO THE SEASHORE.

A Delightful Summer Outing by the Sea. Choice of Ten Popular Resorts.

During vacation time everybody seeks to go somewhere that they may be relieved from the ordinary business affairs of life; and can a more decided change be selected than a trip to the seashore? The Pennsylvania lines will run \$10 round trip excursions from Wheeling, East Liverpool, Steubenville and Washington, Pa., on Thursdays, July 6th and 20th and August 3d and 17th, tickets good for 15 days including date of sale. The return limit has been extended five days for the especial benefit of excursionists. A choice of ten resorts is offered as follows: Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, all in New Jersey, and Ocean City, Maryland; and Rehoboth, Delaware. Special trains of parlor cars and coaches and sleeping cars run through to Atlantic City via Delaware River Bridge route without change of cars.

For special information about time of trains and other details and for descriptive matter of the ten resorts to which tickets will be sold, list of hotels, etc., please call upon or address Adam Hill, ticket agent, East Liverpool; or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., 306 Park building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Vacation Trips.

The Pennsylvania lines extend direct to places of summer sojourn along the Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park Long Branch and resorts on the New Jersey coast are seashore terminals of the Pennsylvania system. Newport, Narragansett and summer havens in New England are reached over the Pennsylvania route via New York. The Adirondacks, White Mountains, Catskills and mountain retreats of the east are also reached through New York. Resorts in the Alleghenies are located upon the Pennsylvania route and may be reached via Pittsburg without changing cars. The Pennsylvania lines also lead to resorts in Michigan and the lake region through three gateways: Cleveland, Toledo and Fort Wayne. Full information about rates, through time of trains and the convenient manner in which summer resorts may be reached will be cheerfully furnished upon application to local passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines, or by addressing J. K. Dillon, D. P. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa.

\$10 Excursion to the Seashore.

July 6th, 20th; August 3d and 17th
\$10 from Steubenville, East Liverpool,

Wheeling and Washington to Atlantic City, Cape May and other popular seaside resorts. Just the days to go on your vacation trip; fifteen day return limit. Ask local ticket agent about details. *

Special Excursion to Steubenville—Sunday, June 11.

Excursion tickets will be sold from East Liverpool at 75 cents round trip Sunday, June 11, via Pennsylvania lines to Steubenville, account cornerstone laying of Holy Name Catholic church. Special train will leave East Liverpool at 12 noon, arriving Steubenville 12:50 noon, in time for the exercises, which will be presided over by Very Rev. Fr. Specht, administrator of Columbus Diocese. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Fr. Powers, of Logan, O. Return train will leave Steubenville 5:45 p. m., central time, Sunday, June 11.

Change of Time on Penn'a Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect May 21, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave East Liverpool station as follows: For the east at 4:01 a. m., 7 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 3:18 p. m., 7 p. m. For the west 12:33 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:35 a. m., 2:49 p. m., 6:14 p. m. For particular information on the subject apply to Adam Hill, ticket agent. *

Excursion to St. Louis, Mo.

June 18, 19 and 20 for the B. P. O. E. reunion and grand lodge meeting of Elks, excursion tickets will be sold to St. Louis from ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines. Please address J. K. Dillon, D. P. Agt., 306 Park building, Pittsburg, Pa., for further information. *

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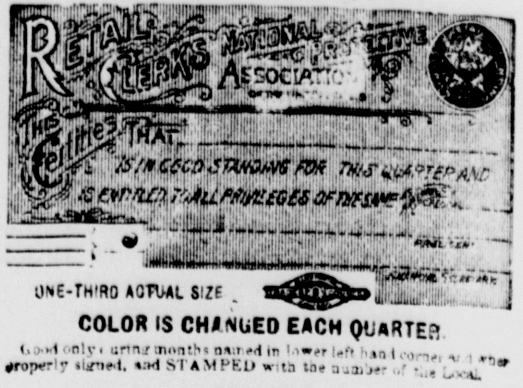
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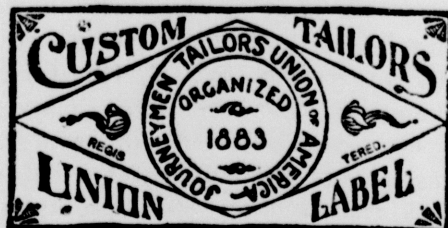
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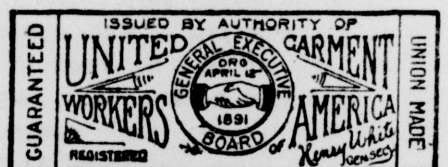


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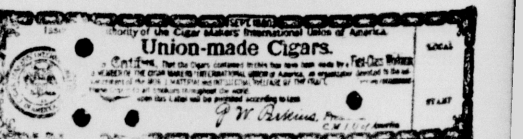


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FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS

General King Relates His Experiences In the Philippines.

DEMEANOR OF THE INSURGENTS.

Exposure of Our Soldiers to Insults from the Rebels, Became Very Trying—First Grand Attack. Anxious Days and Nights—Much to Admire in the Filipinos.

General King arrived at San Francisco recently from Manila. The other day he wrote for the New York Journal the following account of his own experiences in the Philippines:

It is my intention now to speak of the Eighth army corps and my connection with it at Manila. You may remember that I had been side tracked, as we would say, and kept for ten weeks at Honolulu, to my intense disgust, so that it was November, and the failing end of it, before I reached Manila and was assigned to duty in command of the First brigade of the First division.

At that time the Eighth corps was made up almost entirely of volunteers. The Fourteenth and Twenty-third were the only regiments of regular infantry. There were six troops, Fourth cavalry, two light batteries of the Sixth and a foot battalion of the Third artillery. With this exception the entire organization was made up of volunteers from the far western states, and the very first thing that I noticed was how well fed, sturdy and strong the men looked.

When I joined, the corps was organized into two divisions. General Anderson commanding the first, on the south side of the Pasig river, and General MacArthur commanding the second, on the north side. As the senior of the brigade commanders I was given command of the First division and found the line which I was to occupy and defend, in the event of possible hostilities, extended from the village of Pandacan, on the Pasig river east of Manila, along the winding estuary known as the Tripa de Gallina until the extreme right of my line connected with the left of the Second brigade at blockhouse No. 12.

Even before Christmas the situation was strained, and it was easy to see that trouble was coming. The line between the so called insurgent territory and the limits of Manila was the middle of that little estuary in my front, but the peculiarity of the situation was this: The insurgents were free to come and go, passing and repassing the bridge at will, wandering all about our lines, watching everything we did, visiting their families who lived in the villages of Pandacan and the suburbs of Manila, in the rear of my position, whereas we were not permitted to cross that bridge.

Little by little the demeanor of the insurgents became more insolent. In order to convince them of friendly intentions we were ordered to treat them with the utmost consideration. Our men were required to salute their officers, and it was not long before the junior officers of the insurgents responded to these salutes with most insolent gestures and jeering laughter, much to the exasperation of our soldiers.

Blockhouse 11, the salient of my line, stood 100 yards back of the so called Concordia bridge, beyond which, nearly a mile away, lay the important village of Santa Ana, which was the headquarters of General Ricarte, who was in the immediate command of the brigade in our front, while the commander of the insurgent division of that zone, as they termed it, was the redoubtable Pio del Pilar.

It was about the 20th of the month that we heard of the action of the insurgent chiefs at Malolos, authorizing Aguinaldo—in fact, calling upon him—to open war against the Americans. It was well understood that this was due to the persistent efforts of his war minister, Mabini, and I am bound to say that the news was hailed with relief by most of our officers and men, for the long strain had become very trying. We had submitted patiently to all manner of insolence, loyally carrying out our orders to avoid by every possible display of patience and good nature what seemed to us an inevitable clash.

Finally the grand attack was made, and the story of that you heard long ago. The intelligence bureau had notified me that there were two redoubts close to the river to my left front and one Krupp gun. But we were confident there existed still another and larger redoubt on a mound which we could not see either from blockhouse No. 11 or any point within the village of Paco. It was sheltered by trees all along the Concordia.

When at last we were permitted, after patiently standing their fire for six hours, to dash in to the attack, we found three redoubts and two Krupp guns instead of one. As the insurgents rushed away before us in their attempt to escape the charging lines it was comical to see them shedding their blue uniforms, throwing off coats and trousers and appearing in spotless white, the

everyday dress of the native Filipino.

But our men were too close on their heels to be deceived by any such artifice. The simultaneous wheel to the left of the battalions of my brigade, just as planned beforehand, enabled me to pen the insurgents between my line and the river, and that was how we were enabled to take so many prisoners as well as to inflict such fearful damage upon those who stood and fought—and fight they did, pluckily and well that day, because they had been sedulously coached by their officers in the belief that the Americans dare not stand up before them if they stood together and placed their Mousers.

My orders from the division commander were not to go beyond Santa Ana for fear of coming under the fire of the Monadnock, which was shelling the woods opposite Passay, but in the ardor of pursuit Colonel (now General) Smith of the First California, far out on the right flank, chased the insurgents' reserves all the way to Guadalupe church, nearly three miles out, his gallant Californians dashing on their lines whenever they attempted to make a stand.

Oddly enough, as we had swept into Santa Ana and rounded up all the main body of the insurgents, shells actually began bursting in the plaza in front of the beautiful old church under whose walls two of the California companies were compelled to huddle for shelter. At least four shells burst in that space within ten minutes, but they came from a light battery, far over to the north, in General MacArthur's division. They were aimed at a church over on the opposite bank of the Pasig, and, flying high, lit in Santa Ana.

On Feb. 8 the great and populous towns of Pasig and the villages of Pateros and Taguig, at the head of the river, sent out their head men, as they were termed, to surrender to me. My line then extended nearly six miles along the Pasig, and when the defense line, which was to be entrenched, was finally established by the division commander, it extended from the river midway between San Pedro Macati and Guadalupe church, a mile away, swinging over the heights and across upon ricefields until it communicated with the left of Owenshine's line toward the village of Passay.

Then it was necessary to heavily reinforce General MacArthur's division north of Manila in order to enable it to advance against heavy intrenchments and capture Calocan and Malolos, and presently the First brigade was reduced to almost one-half its original proportions. Then we had anxious days and nights, for the long, thin line could readily have been pierced at any point by a well led force of determined men.

Night and day the insurgents attacked, so there was little sleep for officers or men. But they seemed to lack the nerve to come to close quarters and contented themselves with a heavy fire from their Mousers and Remingtons. Four times I received dispatches from headquarters telling me that an attack would certainly occur between 10 p. m. and dawn; but, except a few sharp skirmishes, no really serious engagement occurred on my front after the attack in force on the 26th of February. That was repulsed with the greatest ease. However, the lines, once established, were intrenched as rapidly as our men could work and strengthened night after night and soon became so formidable that we were able to hold without yielding an inch. But it was wearing work. Their sharpshooters were hidden in trees on both sides of the river and all around Guadalupe church.

Day and night they kept up a constant peppering along the line, even behind our trenches. Officers and men were wounded, the loss in my brigade averaging two a day from these assaults of an unseen enemy. All this time, too, the insurgents were gaining re-enforcements, until the number in front far exceeded the defenders of the American line, and it was a great relief to everybody when the troops began to arrive, bringing the great regiments of regulars from the States.

There was one case where a terrible vengeance was wreaked on a body of Filipinos who raised the white flag and held up their arms in token of surrender and then shot down the first of our men who ran forward to receive their arms. Few of that party were left alive. Moreover, they were guilty more than once of the old Indian trick of luring us out by displaying a flag of truce and then firing on our exposed men.

Upon one occasion this happened almost within plain view of Haystack knoll, where Major White of the Ninth Dakotas saw a Filipino officer, with one or two men bearing aloft a white flag, coming forward toward him, and he immediately took a small party with a white flag and went forward half way to meet them. No sooner was White's little detachment well out in the open in front of our defense than concealed insurgents in the thickets opened fire upon them. They used the churches for arsenal, storing their arms and ammunition under the altars. They fired from the sanctuary upon our wounded being borne to the rear.

Yet in many ways those little brown men command my admiration. They are very industrious. They are temperate and frugal. They are admirable artisans in many ways, skilled carvers, carpenters, builders, painters. They have a natural love for music, and some of the Filipino orchestras that I heard

play with a vim and spirit that I can only liken to the Hungarian music we heard at the World's fair.

The women are neat, handy, devoted to their children—indeed, for that matter, the Filipinos seem to be, without exception, very fond of their children and to take the utmost care of them. Cleanliness is their cardinal virtue. They bathe sometimes three times a day. All over the city and its suburbs are hydrants, and at every hydrant you will find a Filipino bathing herself or her children. They are infinitely superior in point of education to the negroes of our southern states. Nine-tenths of them can read and write and have some knowledge of geography and history.

It looks now as though we were in for guerrilla warfare, in which the advantage will be all on the side of the insurgents. I regret this more than I can tell you, for the losses that have been sustained by the Eighth corps have already been severe. And in that style of fighting we are going to lose still more of our gallant and hardworked soldiers. With all my heart I wish that peace were possible, but I hear it is not

Carpenter Shop Personage.

The Carpenter had put down his tools and gone for his luncheon.

"Life with me is a perfect bore," said the Auger.

"I'm a little board myself," said the Small Plank.

"There's no art in this country," observed the Screwdriver. "Everythings' screwed in my eyes."

"You don't stick at anything long enough to know what you're driving at," interjected the Glue.

"That's just it," said the Screw. "He never goes beneath the surface the way the Jack Plane and I do."

"Tut!" cried the Saw. "I go through things just as much as you do. Life's stuffed with sawdust."

"Regular grind," said the Grindstone.

"I agree with you," observed the Bench. "It doesn't make any difference how well I do my work, I'm always sat on."

"Let's strike," said the Hammer.

"That's it!" cried the Auger. "You hit the nail on the head that time."

"I'll hit it again," retorted the Hammer, and he kept his word, but he hit the wrong nail. That is why the Carpenter now wears his thumb in a bandage. It was his thumb nail the Hammer struck.—Harper's Bazar.

The Doctor's Servant.

Calino, the French "Mrs. Partington," does not amuse so much by the confusion of his words as by the quaintness and unintended plainness of his remarks. He entered the service of a well known doctor, who, after Calino had been buying hay for his horses for awhile, made up his mind that the hay was worthless.

"That is very poor hay that you've been buying," the doctor complained.

"But the horses eat it, sir," said Calino.

"No matter. It's bad hay."

"Yes, sir," said Calino respectfully. "I'll change it. I know you are a much better judge of hay than the horses are!"

One day the bell rang, and Calino came in.

"A patient has arrived, sir," he reported.

"An old patient or a new one?" asked the doctor.

"New one, of course, sir," said Calino. "The old ones never come back!"

Calino admired very much the beautiful teeth of a lady among his master's patients.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "Her teeth are as fresh and sound and white as a new born baby's!"

Parson and Pheasant.

There was a sort of Jack Russell parson who was called in from his shooting one day to a christening, and with him came his factotum, who was both parish clerk and keeper. He put gun and bag down in the porch and commenced the service, but it was interrupted by a wild fluttering outside the open door, and one of the pheasants, which was not as dead as it ought to have been, rose up and flew hither and thither through the church with the noise and commotion of which only pheasants, and frightened pheasants, are capable.

"Mark that cock, John," said the parson in his usual sonorous voice, and then resumed the service. And here again I do not think one of the little party around the font saw the humor of the thing, and certainly John, who replied "Yes, sir," with as much propriety and dignity as he had just been responding "Amen," saw nothing incongruous or unbecoming in the scene.—Longman's.

The Meanest Man.

A mean man on the south side agreed early in the week to meet a girl at luncheon down town last Saturday, and after luncheon they were going to the matinee. The girl kept her part of the contract. She wore a new silk waist and a new bonnet, and was in the luncheon room as the clock struck 1. After she had waited about five minutes there came a note from the mean man. It said:

"The inclosed cards will show you why I can't keep my engagement."

The "inclosed cards" announced that he had been married to a chum of hers that morning.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 11.—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—A perfect child.—Luke ii, 40-52. (Children's day.)

But one perfect child ever lived—the Lord Jesus Christ. Joseph's childhood, so far as it is recorded, seems to have been very near to perfection, and yet in him the evidences of human weaknesses were clearly seen.

Little is known of the real childhood of Christ. The record of His birth and infancy is quite complete, and then silence reigns. In human biographies the incidents of childhood are eagerly seized upon and magnified, but God's ways are not man's ways. We might suppose that where God has been silent man would also assume a similar attitude, but this has not been the case. The apocryphal gospels tell wonderful stories of the child Jesus. Nothing more is needed to prove their spurious character. Jesus was probably reared in childhood as every other Jewish child, taught the law at home and in the schools of the synagogue and learned in the arts of His father's trade.

One incident alone breaks the silence of Christ's childhood. At 12 years of age for the first time He attended the Feast of the Passover. What memories must have clustered round this first visit to the great feast! Here also for the first time He gave evidences of His consciousness of His mission in the world—to do His Father's business. "Wist ye not," He said to His mother, "that I must be about My Father's business?" This is the first utterance of Christ to show that there was dawning on His consciousness, even in His childhood days, His mission and duty in the world.

The one thing emphasized about Christ here is His growth. "The child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, and the grace of God was upon Him." "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." He grew physically, mentally and spiritually. This is the work of a perfect childhood, growth, development, and in Christ is set forth the ideal growth, in body, mind and spirit. How careful parents and teachers should be that there is this threefold growth in childhood, in proper proportion! All depends upon the proper growth of a child. No element of his nature should be neglected, and none cultivated at the expense of the other, and specially should we be guarded against the development of body and mind at the expense of the soul. Many teachers and parents carefully develop body and mind, but leave soul development to after years. No more serious mistake could ever be made. In our Endeavor societies, in the Sunday school, in the home, let us aim at the ideal—a child properly and proportionately developed in body, mind and soul.

Bible Readings.—Ex. xx, 12; Lev. xix, 3, 32; Deut. v, 16; xxx, 1-3; Prov. i, 7-15; vi, 20-23; xv, 1-5; xxii, 6; xxiii, 20-26; Eccl. xii, 1; Luke. xviii, 15-17; Eph. vi, 1-3; Col. iii, 20; 11 Tim. i, 3-5.

EXPERIENCES OF SOLDIERS.

Hard Service Men of the First Nebraska Regiment Have Seen.

Surgeon R. P. Jensen of the First Nebraska regiment, who has just returned to Omaha from Manila in charge of Colonel Stotsenburg's body, says that less than 100 of the boys are now able to return to Nebraska. He says:

"Of course the fighting has been fierce most of the time, but it has been the guerrilla nature of the fighting which has been the real hardship. The enemy would not let us sleep. Sometimes we would sink exhausted in the mud at night, delighted to have so soft a bed, but the bullets would continue to spatter about us and managed to keep us awake most of the time. Then, again, we often lost our men on account of the thinness of the lines. This necessitated the abandonment of the ground we had already taken from the enemy, and we would have to fight again over the same ground when the enemy collected on our front.

"But there was really some very hard fighting at close quarters at times. I recall that one of our men had his thumb bitten off by a native, whom he at length succeeded in killing. This was while we were storming the trenches at Laloma church. The Philippine trenches are works of art, indicating that there are many experienced engineers among the insurgents. These trenches are constructed 15 feet deep and as high as a man's head, and are so shaped that the only way to get the insurgents out of them is by storming or executing a flank movement, which is sometimes very difficult. The Filipinos are a wily race and know something of military tactics. When they retire, they burn their villages, so that no shelter will be afforded their enemy, thinking perhaps that the Americans would occupy their dirty houses. I had much rather sleep on the ground without a blanket than spend a night in one of their houses."—New York Sun.

Coarse kindness is at least better than coarse anger, and in all private quarrels the duller nature is triumphant by reason of its dullness.—George Eliot.

After a man has satisfied himself that it is right to tell a white lie he usually gets color blind.—Detroit Journal.

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THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS

General King Relates His Experiences In the Philippines.

DEMEANOR OF THE INSURGENTS.

Exposure of Our Soldiers to Insults from the Rebels, Became Very Trying—First Grand Attack. Anxious Days and Nights—Much to Admire in the Filipinos.

General King arrived at San Francisco recently from Manila. The other day he wrote for the New York Journal the following account of his own experiences in the Philippines:

It is my intention now to speak of the Eighth army corps and my connection with it at Manila. You may remember that I had been side tracked, as we would say, and kept for ten weeks at Honolulu, to my intense disgust, so that it was November, and the failing end of it, before I reached Manila and was assigned to duty in command of the First brigade of the First division.

At that time the Eighth corps was made up almost entirely of volunteers. The Fourteenth and Twenty-third were the only regiments of regular infantry. There were six troops, Fourth cavalry, two light batteries of the Sixth and a foot battalion of the Third artillery. With this exception the entire organization was made up of volunteers from the far western states, and the very first thing that I noticed was how well fed, sturdy and strong the men looked.

When I joined, the corps was organized into two divisions, General Anderson commanding the first, on the south side of the Pasig river, and General MacArthur commanding the second, on the north side. As the senior of the brigade commanders I was given command of the First division and found the line which I was to occupy and defend, in the event of possible hostilities, extended from the village of Pandacan, on the Pasig river east of Manila, along the winding estuary known as the Tripa de Gallina until the extreme right of my line connected with the left of the Second brigade at blockhouse No. 12.

Even before Christmas the situation was strained, and it was easy to see that trouble was coming. The line between the so called insurgent territory and the limits of Manila was the middle of that little estuary in my front, but the peculiarity of the situation was this: The insurgents were free to come and go, passing and repassing the bridge at will, wandering all about our lines, watching everything we did, visiting their families who lived in the villages of Pandacan and the suburbs of Manila, in the rear of my position, whereas we were not permitted to cross that bridge.

Little by little the demeanor of the insurgents became more insolent. In order to convince them of friendly intentions we were ordered to treat them with the utmost consideration. Our men were required to salute their officers, and it was not long before the junior officers of the insurgents responded to these salutes with most insolent gestures and jeering laughter, much to the exasperation of our soldiers.

Blockhouse 11, the salient of my line, stood 100 yards back of the so called Concordia bridge, beyond which, nearly a mile away, lay the important village of Santa Ana, which was the headquarters of General Ricarte, who was in the immediate command of the brigade in our front, while the commander of the insurgent division of that zone, as they termed it, was the redoubtable Pio del Pilar.

It was about the 20th of the month that we heard of the action of the insurgent chiefs at Malolos, authorizing Aguinaldo—in fact, calling upon him—to open war against the Americans. It was well understood that this was due to the persistent efforts of his war minister, Mabini, and I am bound to say that the news was hailed with relief by most of our officers and men, for the long strain had become very trying. We had submitted patiently to all manner of insolence, loyally carrying out our orders to avoid by every possible display of patience and good nature what seemed to us an inevitable clash.

Finally the grand attack was made, and the story of that you heard long ago. The intelligence bureau had notified me that there were two redoubts close to the river to my left front and one Krupp gun. But we were confident there existed still another and larger redoubt on a mound which we could not see either from blockhouse No. 11 or any point within the village of Paco. It was sheltered by trees all along the Concordia.

When at last we were permitted, after patiently standing their fire for six hours, to dash in to the attack, we found three redoubts and two Krupp guns instead of one. As the insurgents rushed away before us in their attempt to escape the charging lines it was comical to see them shedding their blue uniforms, throwing off coats and trousers and appearing in spotless white, the

everyday dress of the native Filipino. But our men were too close on their heels to be deceived by any such artifice. The simultaneous wheel to the left of the battalions of my brigade, just as planned beforehand, enabled me to open the insurgents between my line and the river, and that was how we were enabled to take so many prisoners as well as to inflict such fearful damage upon those who stood and fought—and fight they did, pluckily and well that day, because they had been sedulously coached by their officers in the belief that the Americans dare not stand up before them if they stood together and placed their Mousers.

My orders from the division commander were not to go beyond Santa Ana for fear of coming under the fire of the Monadnock, which was shelling the woods opposite Passay, but in the ardor of pursuit Colonel (now General) Smith of the First California, far out on the right flank, chased the insurgents' reserves all the way to Guadalupe church, nearly three miles out, his gallant Californians dashing on their lines whenever they attempted to make a stand.

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There was one case where a terrible vengeance was wreaked on a body of Filipinos who raised the white flag and held up their arms in token of surrender and then shot down the first of our men who ran forward to receive their arms. Few of that party were left alive. Moreover, they were guilty more than once of the old Indian trick of luring us out by displaying a flag of truce and then firing on our exposed men.

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Topic.—A perfect child.—Luke ii, 40-52. (Children's day.)

But one perfect child ever lived—the Lord Jesus Christ. Joseph's childhood, so far as it is recorded, seems to have been very near to perfection, and yet in him the evidences of human weaknesses were clearly seen.

Little is known of the real childhood of Christ. The record of His birth and infancy is quite complete, and then silence reigns. In human biographies the incidents of childhood are eagerly seized upon and magnified, but God's ways are not man's ways. We might suppose that where God has been silent man would also assume a similar attitude, but this has not been the case. The apocryphal gospels tell wonderful stories of the child Jesus. Nothing more is needed to prove their spurious character. Jesus was probably reared in childhood as every other Jewish child, taught the law at home and in the schools of the synagogue and learned in the arts of His father's trade.

One incident alone breaks the silence of Christ's childhood. At 13 years of age for the first time He attended the Feast of the Passover. What memories must have clustered round this first visit to the great feast! Here also for the first time He gave evidences of His consciousness of His mission in the world—to do His Father's business. "Wist ye not," He said to His mother, "that I must be about My Father's business?" This is the first utterance of Christ to show that there was dawning on His consciousness, even in His childhood days, His mission and duty in the world.

The one thing emphasized about Christ here is His growth. "The child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, and the grace of God was upon Him." "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." He grew physically, mentally and spiritually. This is the work of a perfect childhood, growth, development, and in Christ is set forth the ideal growth, in body, mind and spirit. How careful parents and teachers should be that there is this threefold growth in childhood, in proper proportion! All depends upon the proper growth of a child. No element of his nature should be neglected, and none cultivated at the expense of the other, and specially should we be guarded against the development of body and mind at the expense of the soul. Many teachers and parents carefully develop body and mind, but leave soul development to after years. No more serious mistake could ever be made. In our Endeavor societies, in the Sunday school, in the home, let us aim at the ideal—a child properly and proportionately developed in body, mind and soul.

Bible Readings.—Ex. xx, 12; Lev. xix, 3, 32; Deut. v, 16; xxx, 1-3; Prov. i, 7-15; vi, 20-23; xv, 1-5; xxii, 6; xxiii, 20-26; Eccl. xii, 1; Luke. xviii, 15-17; Eph. vi, 1-3; Col. iii, 20; 1 Tim. i, 3-5.

EXPERIENCES OF SOLDIERS.

Hard Service Men of the First Nebraska Regiment Have Seen.

Surgeon R. P. Jensen of the First Nebraska regiment, who has just returned to Omaha from Manila in charge of Colonel Stotsenburg's body, says that less than 100 of the boys are now able to return to Nebraska. He says:

"Of course the fighting has been fierce most of the time, but it has been the guerrilla nature of the fighting which has been the real hardship. The enemy would not let us sleep. Sometimes we would sink exhausted in the mud at night, delighted to have so soft a bed, but the bullets would continue to spatter about us and managed to keep us awake most of the time. Then, again, we often lost our men on account of the thinness of the lines. This necessitated the abandonment of the ground we had already taken from the enemy, and we would have to fight again over the same ground when the enemy collected on our front.

"But there was really some very hard fighting at close quarters at times. I recall that one of our men had his thumb bitten off by a native, whom he at length succeeded in killing. This was while we were storming the trenches at Laloma church. The Philippine trenches are works of art, indicating that there are many experienced engineers among the insurgents. These trenches are constructed 15 feet deep and as high as a man's head, and are so shaped that the only way to get the insurgents out of them is by storming or executing a flank movement, which is sometimes very difficult. The Filipinos are a wily race and know something of military tactics. When they retire, they burn their villages, so that no shelter will be afforded their enemy, thinking perhaps that the Americans would occupy their dirty houses. I had much rather sleep on the ground without a blanket than spend a night in one of their houses."—New York Sun.

Coarse kindness is at least better than coarse anger, and in all private quarrels the duller nature is triumphant by reason of its dullness.—George Eliot.

After a man has satisfied himself that it is right to tell a white lie he usually gets color blind.—Detroit Journal.

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HE
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FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS

General King Relates His Experiences In the Philippines.

DEMEANOR OF THE INSURGENTS.

Exposure of Our Soldiers to Insults from the Rebels, Became Very Trying—First Grand Attack. Anxious Days and Nights—Much to Admire in the Filipinos.

General King arrived at San Francisco recently from Manila. The other day he wrote for the New York Journal the following account of his own experiences in the Philippines:

It is my intention now to speak of the Eighth army corps and my connection with it at Manila. You may remember that I had been side tracked, as we would say, and kept for ten weeks at Honolulu, to my intense disgust, so that it was November, and the failing end of it, before I reached Manila and was assigned to duty in command of the First brigade of the First division.

At that time the Eighth corps was made up almost entirely of volunteers. The Fourteenth and Twenty-third were the only regiments of regular infantry. There were six troops, Fourth cavalry, two light batteries of the Sixth and a foot battalion of the Third artillery. With this exception the entire organization was made up of volunteers from the far western states, and the very first thing that I noticed was how well fed, sturdy and strong the men looked.

When I joined, the corps was organized into two divisions. General Anderson commanding the first, on the south side of the Pasig river, and General MacArthur commanding the second, on the north side. As the senior of the brigade commanders I was given command of the First division and found the line which I was to occupy and defend, in the event of possible hostilities, extended from the village of Pandacan, on the Pasig river east of Manila, along the winding estuary known as the Tripa de Gallina until the extreme right of my line connected with the left of the Second brigade at blockhouse No. 12.

Even before Christmas the situation was strained, and it was easy to see that trouble was coming. The line between the so called insurgent territory and the limits of Manila was the middle of that little estuary in my front, but the peculiarity of the situation was this: The insurgents were free to come and go, passing and repassing the bridge at will, wandering all about our lines, watching everything we did, visiting their families who lived in the villages of Pandacan and the suburbs of Manila, in the rear of my position, whereas we were not permitted to cross that bridge.

Little by little the demeanor of the insurgents became more insolent. In order to convince them of friendly intentions we were ordered to treat them with the utmost consideration. Our men were required to salute their officers, and it was not long before the junior officers of the insurgents responded to these salutes with most insolent gestures and jeering laughter, much to the exasperation of our soldiers.

Blockhouse 11, the salient of my line, stood 100 yards back of the so called Concordia bridge, beyond which, nearly a mile away, lay the important village of Santa Ana, which was the headquarters of General Ricarte, who was in the immediate command of the brigade in our front, while the commander of the insurgent division of that zone, as they termed it, was the redoubtable Pio del Pilar.

It was about the 20th of the month that we heard of the action of the insurgent chiefs at Malolos, authorizing Aguinaldo—in fact, calling upon him—to open war against the Americans. It was well understood that this was due to the persistent efforts of his war minister, Mabini, and I am bound to say that the news was hailed with relief by most of our officers and men, for the long strain had become very trying. We had submitted patiently to all manner of insolence, loyally carrying out our orders to avoid by every possible display of patience and good nature what seemed to us an inevitable clash.

Finally the grand attack was made, and the story of that you heard long ago. The intelligence bureau had notified me that there were two redoubts close to the river to my left front and one Krupp gun. But we were confident there existed still another and larger redoubt on a mound which we could not see either from blockhouse No. 11 or any point within the village of Paco. It was sheltered by trees all along the Concordia.

When at last we were permitted, after patiently standing their fire for six hours, to dash in to the attack, we found three redoubts and two Krupp guns instead of one. As the insurgents rushed away before us in their attempt to escape the charging lines it was comical to see them shedding their blue uniforms, throwing off coats and trousers and appearing in spotless white, the

everyday dress of the native Filipino. But our men were too close on their heels to be deceived by any such artifice. The simultaneous wheel to the left of the battalions of my brigade, just as planned beforehand, enabled me to pen the insurgents between my line and the river, and that was how we were enabled to take so many prisoners as well as to inflict such fearful damage upon those who stood and fought—and fight they did, pluckily and well that day, because they had been sedulously coached by their officers in the belief that the Americans dare not stand up before them if they stood together and placed their Mousers.

My orders from the division commander were not to go beyond Santa Ana for fear of coming under the fire of the Monadnock, which was shelling the woods opposite Passay, but in the ardor of pursuit Colonel (now General) Smith of the First California, far out on the right flank, chased the insurgents' reserves all the way to Guadalupe church, nearly three miles out, his gallant Californians dashing on their lines whenever they attempted to make a stand.

Oddly enough, as we had swept into Santa Ana and rounded up all the main body of the insurgents, shells actually began bursting in the plaza in front of the beautiful old church under whose walls two of the California companies were compelled to huddle for shelter. At least four shells burst in that space within ten minutes, but they came from a light battery, far over to the north, in General MacArthur's division. They were aimed at a church over on the opposite bank of the Pasig, and, flying high, lit in Santa Ana.

On Feb. 8 the great and populous towns of Pasig and the villages of Pateros and Taguig, at the head of the river, sent out their head men, as they were termed, to surrender to me. My line then extended nearly six miles along the Pasig, and when the defense line, which was to be entrenched, was finally established by the division commander, it extended from the river midway between San Pedro Macati and Guadalupe church, a mile away, swinging over the heights and across upon ricefields until it communicated with the left of Owenshine's line toward the village of Passay.

Then it was necessary to heavily reinforce General MacArthur's division north of Manila in order to enable it to advance against heavy intrenchments and capture Calocan and Malolos, and presently the First brigade was reduced to almost one-half its original proportions. Then we had anxious days and nights, for the long, thin line could readily have been pierced at any point by a well led force of determined men.

Night and day the insurgents attacked, so there was little sleep for officers or men. But they seemed to lack the nerve to come to close quarters and contented themselves with a heavy fire from their Mousers and Remingtons. Four times I received dispatches from headquarters telling me that an attack would certainly occur between 10 p. m. and dawn; but, except a few sharp skirmishes, no really serious engagement occurred on my front after the attack in force on the 26th of February. That was repulsed with the greatest ease. However, the lines, once established, were entrenched as rapidly as our men could work and strengthened night after night and soon became so formidable that we were able to hold without yielding an inch. But it was wearing work. Their sharpshooters were hidden in trees on both sides of the river and all around Guadalupe church.

Day and night they kept up a constant peppering along the line, even behind our trenches. Officers and men were wounded, the loss in my brigade averaging two a day from these assaults of an unseen enemy. All this time, too, the insurgents were gaining re-enforcements, until the number in front far exceeded the defenders of the American line, and it was a great relief to everybody when the troops began to arrive, bringing the great regiments of regulars from the States.

There was one case where a terrible vengeance was wreaked on a body of Filipinos who raised the white flag and held up their arms in token of surrender and then shot down the first of our men who ran forward to receive their arms. Few of that party were left alive. Moreover, they were guilty more than once of the old Indian trick of luring us out by displaying a flag of truce and then firing on our exposed men.

Upon one occasion this happened almost within plain view of Haystack knoll, where Major White of the Ninth Dakotas saw a Filipino officer, with one or two men bearing aloft a white flag, coming forward toward him, and he immediately took a small party with a white flag and went forward half way to meet them. No sooner was White's little detachment well out in the open in front of our defense than concealed insurgents in the thickets opened fire upon them. They used the churches for arsenals, storing their arms and ammunition under the altars. They fired from the sanctuary upon our wounded being borne to the rear.

Yet in many ways those little brown men command my admiration. They are very industrious. They are temperate and frugal. They are admirable artisans in many ways, skilled carvers, carpenters, builders, painters. They have a natural love for music, and some of the Filipino orchestras that I heard

play with a vim and spirit that I can only liken to the Hungarian music we heard at the World's fair.

The women are neat, handy, devoted to their children—indeed, for that matter, the Filipinos seem to be, without exception, very fond of their children and to take the utmost care of them. Cleanliness is their cardinal virtue. They bathe sometimes three times a day. All over the city and its suburbs are hydrants, and at every hydrant you will find a Filipino bathing herself or her children. They are infinitely superior in point of education to the negroes of our southern states. Nineteen-tenths of them can read and write and have some knowledge of geography and history.

It looks now as though we were in for guerrilla warfare, in which the advantage will be all on the side of the insurgents. I regret this more than I can tell you, for the losses that have been sustained by the Eighth corps have already been severe. And in that style of fighting we are going to lose still more of our gallant and hardworked soldiers. With all my heart I wish that peace were possible, but I hear it is not.

Carpenter Shop Persiflage.

The Carpenter had put down his tools and gone for his luncheon.

"Life with me is a perfect bore," said the Auger.

"I'm a little board myself," said the Small Plank.

"There's no art in this country," observed the Screwdriver. "Everything's screwed in my eyes."

"You don't stick at anything long enough to know what you're driving at," interjected the Glue.

"That's just it," said the Screw. "He never goes beneath the surface the way the Jack Plane and I do."

"Tut!" cried the Saw. "I go through things just as much as you do. Life's stuffed with sawdust."

"Regular grind," said the Grindstone.

"I agree with you," observed the Bench. "It doesn't make any difference how well I do my work, I'm always sat on."

"Let's strike," said the Hammer.

"That's it!" cried the Auger. "You hit the nail on the head that time."

"I'll hit it again," retorted the Hammer, and he kept his word, but he hit the wrong nail. That is why the Carpenter now wears his thumb in a bandage. It was his thumb nail the Hammer struck.—Harper's Bazar.

The Doctor's Servant.

Calino, the French "Mrs. Partington," does not amuse so much by the confusion of his words as by the quaintness and unintended plainness of his remarks. He entered the service of a well known doctor, who, after Calino had been buying hay for his horses for awhile, made up his mind that the hay was worthless.

"That is very poor hay that you've been buying," the doctor complained.

"But the horses eat it, sir," said Calino.

"No matter. It's bad hay."

"Yes, sir," said Calino respectfully.

"I'll change it. I know you are a much better judge of hay than the horses are!"

One day the bell rang, and Calino came in.

"A patient has arrived, sir," he reported.

"An old patient or a new one?" asked the doctor.

"New one, of course, sir," said Calino.

"The old ones never come back!"

Calino admired very much the beautiful teeth of a lady among his master's patients.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "Her teeth are as fresh and sound and white as a new born baby's!"

Parson and Pheasant.

There was a sort of Jack Russell parson who was called in from his shooting one day to a christening, and with him came his factotum, who was both parish clerk and keeper. He put gun and bag down in the porch and commenced the service, but it was interrupted by a wild fluttering outside the open door, and one of the pheasants, which was not as dead as it ought to have been, rose up and flew hither and thither through the church with the noise and commotion of which only pheasants, and frightened pheasants, are capable.

"Mark that cock, John," said the parson in his usual sonorous voice, and then resumed the service. And here again I do not think one of the little party around the font saw the humor of the thing, and certainly John, who replied "Yes, sir," with as much propriety and dignity as he had just been responding "Amen," saw nothing incongruous or unbecoming in the scene.—Longman's.

The Meanest Man.

A mean man on the south side agreed early in the week to meet a girl at luncheon down town last Saturday, and after luncheon they were going to the matinee. The girl kept her part of the contract. She wore a new silk waist and a new bonnet, and was in the luncheon room as the clock struck 1. After she had waited about five minutes there came a note from the mean man. It said:

"The inclosed cards will show you why I can't keep my engagement."

The "inclosed cards" announced that he had been married to a chum of hers that morning.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 11—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—A perfect child.—Luke ii, 40-52. (Children's day.)

But one perfect child ever lived—the Lord Jesus Christ. Joseph's childhood, so far as it is recorded, seems to have been very near to perfection, and yet in him the evidences of human weaknesses were clearly seen.

Little is known of the real childhood of Christ. The record of His birth and infancy is quite complete, and then silence reigns. In human biographies the incidents of childhood are eagerly seized upon and magnified, but God's ways are not man's ways. We might suppose that where God has been silent man would also assume a similar attitude, but this has not been the case. The apocryphal gospels tell wonderful stories of the child Jesus. Nothing more is needed to prove their spurious character. Jesus was probably reared in childhood as every other Jewish child, taught the law at home and in the schools of the synagogue and learned in the arts of His father's trade.

One incident alone breaks the silence of Christ's childhood. At 12 years of age for the first time He attended the Feast of the Passover. What memories must have clustered round this first visit to the great feast! Here also for the first time He gave evidences of His consciousness of His mission in the world—to do His Father's business. "Wist ye not," He said to His mother, "that I must be about My Father's business?" This is the first utterance of Christ to show that there was dawning on His consciousness, even in His childhood days, His mission and duty in the world.

The one thing emphasized about Christ here is His growth. "The child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, and the grace of God was upon Him."

"And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." He grew physically, mentally and spiritually. This is the work of a perfect childhood, growth, development, and in Christ is set forth the ideal growth, in body, mind and spirit. How careful parents and teachers should be that there is this threefold growth in childhood, in proper proportion! All depends upon the proper growth of a child. No element of his nature should be neglected, and none cultivated at the expense of the other, and specially should we be guarded against the development of body and mind at the expense of the soul. Many teachers and parents carefully develop body and mind, but leave soul development to after years. No more serious mistake could ever be made. In our Endeavor societies, in the Sunday school, in the home, let us aim at the ideal—a child properly and proportionately developed in body, mind and soul.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

Today is big pay.

The Columbian club and their friends will dance next Thursday evening at Rock Spring.

Chief Johnson this morning gave the jail a thorough cleaning. The improvement was much needed.

Myron Silvers, of West Jefferson, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Seventh street.

O. T. Corson, who delivered an address in this city last evening, returned to his home in Columbus this morning.

The Sunday school of St. Stephen's Episcopal church will hold their annual picnic at Rock Spring next Wednesday.

Mrs. Mary Keil, of Calcutta road, left for New York at noon, and tomorrow will sail for Germany for a five months' visit.

Miss Flora Hale, a teacher in the Central building, left this morning for Ada, where she will study during the summer.

The Sebring News, a bright weekly published by C. C. Grove and edited by L. M. Stanley, has appeared at the new town of Sebring.

George Baker, formerly fireman on the pony that works about this city, has been promoted to an engineer in the Cleveland yards.

The Southside baseball club yesterday defeated a picked nine from the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles pottery by a score of 12 to 9.

The casing in the well at the light plant was removed yesterday. The pump has been sold, and the well will be closed indefinitely.

The carpenters will commence work Monday on the electric fountain to be built at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

A steam pipe on the big shovel working on the Virginia side opposite Market street burst yesterday, causing considerable damage to the machinery. No one was injured.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Martha Sprinkler, of Wellsville, against John Sprinkler, of Salineville, for desertion was ended by her death. She leaves her estate to Mrs. Edward Burnett, of Wellsville.

After the river had reached a 5.8 foot stage last evening it commenced to fall, and today the marks registered 5.3 feet. The Sunday boats will be up tomorrow and the Queen City and Lorena will be down tonight.

The Crockery and Glass Journal says Trenton potteries are unusually busy and there will be no summer vacation. Pressure of business in East Liverpool it says, has lessened, but full capacity is required. Wheeling potters are crowded with work.

Land Sergeant Watkins, who was here as an officer of the recruiting station, was in the city today calling on friends. He will leave soon for San Francisco, and from there will go to the Philippine islands.

Detective Nick Shiffler, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, while in the city yesterday afternoon notified the owners of three shantyboats to move their boats from the railroad property below the Golding flint mill.

Thomas Darrah, of Zelenople Pa., who has been here several days working in the interest of the new glass company, returned to his home this morning. He would not talk of the work done while he was in the city.

Operator Charles Jennings, of W N tower, near Ralston's crossing, left with his family this morning for a trip over the lakes. During his absence the office will be in charge of Operator Mullin, of Smith's Ferry.

We have received a handsome pamphlet program of the Winona assembly and summer school, which is to hold away from July 4 to September 1, 1899. We note that Rev. John Lloyd Lee, Ph. D., is to deliver an illustrated lecture at Winona on July 11. Subject, "Christ in Art."

A RISE IN PRICES NOTED.

That of Last Week Not Equalled Any Week of Many Years, Says Dan's Review.

NEW YORK, June 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade issued today said in part:

The past week has brought a rise in prices not equalled in any other week of many years. Iron products have advanced 8.82 per cent in a week, and pig-iron 4.8 per cent, following advances of 8 per cent in pig and 4 per cent in products during May. Cotton has advanced 1 per cent and cotton goods 1.2 per cent during the week, with woolen goods 8 per cent and boots and shoes 1 per cent. A little reaction of 6 per cent appears in leather and 7 per cent in hides, but the characteristic of the time is that expectation of higher prices inducing buying far in advance of requirements for consumption.

It is needless to say that this is a symptom of danger, and the most conservative manufacturers, especially in iron and steel, have striven to avoid it, but actual inability to deliver products demanded leaves them little power, while speculation in wool and other lines is running away from consumption. It is a saving feature that quotations are quite largely fictitious. Almost all the goods now being delivered or produced in some industries are on prices fixed by orders accepted several months ago, and nearly all the iron works being thus tied up far ahead, the prices quoted indicate not at all what they are getting, but what they see fit to ask as a way of refusing orders which they cannot accept, or else the bids of impatient buyers who can find nobody ready to deliver large quantities.

During the past week quotations have risen for anthracite No. 1 to \$17.50, for Bessemer to \$18.50 at Pittsburg; for Grey forge to \$16.25; for billets, with practically no sales, to \$31; for bars, \$2 per ton; for plates and sheets as much; for rails to \$26; for structural beams and angles, \$5 per ton, and for wire nails, 25 cents per keg. But there are no accounts of large transactions at these or any other prices, though small sales of pig last week for Italy and this week for Bremen at market prices, with German offers for 10,000 tons southern pig, indicate that needs abroad are quite as great as they are here.

While there is a better demand for woolen goods, so that prices of some have advanced, it is not yet possible to distinguish heavy speculative operations in wool at Boston from efforts of mills to buy. The prices current in all wool-growing sections are so high as to prevent sales in eastern markets to consumers and traders, who believe that mills will presently be forced to pay higher prices, are taking the same risk they did in the winter of 1897, not realizing the size of stocks sold.

After some advance wheat suddenly declined 2 cents, closing lower for the week. The estimates of reduction in yield are weakened in market judgment by certainty that spring wheat acreage is unknown and may exceed expectations, and that the prospect in spring wheat states is excellent. Corn has shown unusual independence, scarcely changing in price, with exports 2,804,900 bushels, against 4,134,641 bushels last year.

Failures for the week have been 159 in the United States, against 203 last year, and 10 in Canada, against 17 last year.

TO TEST CANTEN LAW.

Move to Settle Validity of Griggs' Decision—Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League Caused Arrests.

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Boston...30 14 682	New York...21 24 467	
St. Louis...27 18 600	Pittsburg...16 26 381	
Baltimore...26 19 578	Washington...17 30 362	
Philadelphia...26 19 578	Louisville...14 30 318	
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4 room dwelling, 4th St., lot 60x157 3000

9 room dwelling, 2d St., lot 30x150 3000

Business property, 6th St. 2800

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It is needless to say that this is a symptom of danger, and the most conservative manufacturers, especially in iron and steel, have striven to avoid it, but actual inability to deliver products demanded leaves them little power, while speculation in wool and other lines is running away from consumption. It is a saving feature that quotations are quite largely fictitious. Almost all the goods now being delivered or produced in some industries are on prices fixed by orders accepted several months ago, and nearly all the iron works being thus tied up far ahead, the prices quoted indicate not at all what they are getting, but what they see fit to ask as a way of refusing orders which they cannot accept, or else the bids of impatient buyers who can find nobody ready to deliver large quantities.

During the past week quotations have risen for anthracite No. 1 to \$17.50, for Bessemer to \$18.50 at Pittsburgh; for Grey forge to \$16.25; for billets, with practically no sales, to \$31; for bars, \$2 per ton; for plates and sheets as much; for rails to \$26; for structural beams and angles, \$5 per ton, and for wire nails, 25 cents per keg. But there are no accounts of large transactions at these or any other prices, though small sales of pig last week for Italy and this week for Bremen at market prices, with German offers for 10,000 tons southern pig, indicate that needs abroad are quite as great as they are here.

While there is a better demand for woolen goods, so that prices of some have advanced, it is not yet possible to distinguish heavy speculative operations in wool at Boston from efforts of mills to buy. The prices current in all wool-growing sections are so high as to prevent sales in eastern markets to consumers and traders, who believe that mills will presently be forced to pay higher prices, are taking the same risk they did in the winter of 1897, not realizing the size of stocks sold.

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NEW YORK, June 10.—R. G. Dan & Co.'s weekly review of trade issued today said in part:

The past week has brought a rise in prices not equalled in any other week of many years. Iron products have advanced 8.82 per cent in a week, and pig-iron 4.8 per cent, following advances of 8 per cent in pig and 4 per cent in products during May. Cotton has advanced 1 per cent and cotton goods 1.2 per cent during the week, with woolen goods 8 per cent and boots and shoes 1 per cent. A little reaction of 6 per cent appears in leather and 7 per cent in hides, but the characteristic of the time is that expectation of higher prices inducing buying far in advance of requirements for consumption.

It is needless to say that this is a symptom of danger, and the most conservative manufacturers, especially in iron and steel, have striven to avoid it, but actual inability to deliver products demanded leaves them little power, while speculation in wool and other lines is running away from consumption. It is a saving feature that quotations are quite largely fictitious. Almost all the goods now being delivered or produced in some industries are on prices fixed by orders accepted several months ago, and nearly all the iron works being thus tied up far ahead, the prices quoted indicate not at all what they are getting, but what they see fit to ask as a way of refusing orders which they cannot accept, or else the bids of impatient buyers who can find nobody ready to deliver large quantities.

During the past week quotations have risen for anthracite No. 1 to \$17.50, for Bessemer to \$18.50 at Pittsburg; for Grey forge to \$16.25; for billets, with practically no sales, to \$31; for bars, \$2 per ton; for plates and sheets as much; for rails to \$26; for structural beams and angles, \$5 per ton, and for wire nails, 25 cents per keg. But there are no accounts of large transactions at these or any other prices, though small sales of pig last week for Italy and this week for Bremen at market prices, with German offers for 10,000 tons southern pig, indicate that needs abroad are quite as great as they are here.

While there is a better demand for woolen goods, so that prices of some have advanced, it is not yet possible to distinguish heavy speculative operations in wool at Boston from efforts of mills to buy. The prices current in all wool-growing sections are so high as to prevent sales in eastern markets to consumers and traders, who believe that mills will presently be forced to pay higher prices, are taking the same risk they did in the winter of 1897, not realizing the size of stocks sold.

After some advance wheat suddenly declined 2 cents, closing lower for the week. The estimates of reduction in yield are weakened in market judgment by certainty that spring wheat acreage is unknown and may exceed expectations, and that the prospect in spring wheat states is excellent. Corn has shown unusual independence, scarcely changing in price, with exports 2,804,900 bushels, against 4,134,641 bushels last year.

Failures for the week have been 159 in the United States, against 203 last year, and 10 in Canada, against 17 last year.

TO TEST CANTEN LAW.

Move to Settle Validity of Griggs' Decision—Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League Caused Arrests.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Three arrests were made at Camp Meade, near Harrisburg, to test the validity of the decision of Attorney General Griggs, annulling the law passed by the last congress prohibiting the sale of liquor in army camps. The men arrested are Sergeant Patrick Joyce and two civilians, J. D. Moore and Charles Anderson. They were held in \$400 bail to answer at the next term of the Dauphin county court next week.

The proceedings were instituted by the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League, and the charge is selling liquor without a license at an army post exchange, and in violation of the act of congress.

Following the county procedure, it is intended to have the men arraigned before a United States commissioner, so as to test the act of congress. If an adverse decision is given in the United States district court an appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

The canteen is located between the Second and Fourth regiments. The Anti-Saloon League representatives purchased tickets from men in soldiers' uniforms, which enabled them to get beer from the two civilians.

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

Rear Admiral Walker and Two Pennsylvanians Are Members.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The president appointed the following commission to determine the most feasible and practical route for a canal across the isthmus of Panama.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Hon. Samuel Pasco of Florida; Alfred Noble, C. E., of Illinois; George S. Morrison, C. E., of New York; Colonel Peter C. Haines, U. S. A.; Prof. William H. Burr of Connecticut; Lieutenant Colonel Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. A.; Lewis M. Haupt, C. E., of Pennsylvania; Prof. Emory R. Johnson of Pennsylvania.

Will Protect President Loubet.

PARIS, June 10.—At a cabinet meeting, the premier, M. Dupuy, and the minister of war, M. Krantz, announced that General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, and the prefect of police, M. Blance, had adopted rigorous

measures to preserve order at Longchamp tomorrow, upon the occasion of President Loubet's visit to that place, in order to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

KAUTZ REACHED HONOLULU.

said All Parties Agreed to Abide by Commission's Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The steamer Doric, from the Orient, via Honolulu, brings advices from a correspondent under date of June 2. He says the U. S. S. Philadelphia arrived there June 1.

In an interview Admiral Kautz said that all parties agreed to abide by the decision of the commission of the three powers and that everything was quiet when he left. The bodies of Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, the Americans killed in the fighting, are on board the Philadelphia.

District Attorney Gardiner's Excuse.

NEW YORK, June 10.—District Attorney Gardiner's testimony was the most interesting feature before the legislative inquiry board. His connection with the famous Molineux case was the topic of investigation. He admitted that he had been excused from appearing as the grand jury's counsel in the Molineux case because Molineux's father was his friend.

American Missionary Granted Audience.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Berlin Tageblatt says the Prince Hohenlohe granted an audience to the Rev. Gilbert Reid, the American missionary and author of the scheme to found an international institute in Peking, and it is believed that the formation of a German committee is contemplated.

The Pope Conducted Mass.

ROME, June 10.—The festival of the sacred heart being Friday, the pope conducted mass in the vatican about 7:30 in the morning. He was carried in his chair to the chapel, and though much bowed, he walked unassisted to the altar. His holiness spoke with firmness of tone and did not return to his apartments until about 9 o'clock.

A Neighborhood Tragedy.

"We bought a lawn mower at the Montague auction."

"Well, that was all right, wasn't it?"

"All right? Maria says it is our old one which they borrowed and never returned."—Detroit Free Press.

Bland May Have Some Chance.

LEBANON, Mo., June 10.—The physicians in charge offer but little encouragement for Mr. Bland's recovery and yet they do not pronounce his condition hopeless.

Storer to Reach Madrid Tonight.

MADRID, June 10.—Mr. Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain, will arrive here this evening from San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, whither Mr. Stanton Sickles, secretary of the legation, has gone to accompany him to Madrid.

Pope For a Permanent Arbitrator.

ROME, June 10.—It is rumored here that Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation at the peace conference, will propose that the pope have a permanent seat on the arbitration tribunal.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—Showers early this morning, followed by fair; fair Sunday; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors; Washington, 1 run, 2 hits and 8 errors. Batteries—Fraser and Douglas; McFarland, Baker and McGuire. Umpires—Burns and Smith. Attendance, 1,720. Game called at end of sixth inning.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 6 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; Cincinnati, 3 runs, 6 hits and 2 errors. Batteries—Dunn and Farrell; Phillips and Wood. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 1,500.

At New York—New York, 7 runs, 11 hits and 2 errors; Cleveland, 6 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Meekin and Grady; Carsey and Schreckengost. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr. Attendance, 300.

At Baltimore—Baltimore-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P.	W. L. P.
Brooklyn.....36 11 .766	Cincinnati.....21 23 .477
Boston.....30 14 .682	New York.....21 24 .467
St. Louis.....27 18 .600	Pittsburg.....16 36 .381
Baltimore.....26 19 .578	Washington.....17 30 .362
Philadelphia.....26 19 .578	Louisville.....14 30 .318
Chicago.....26 20 .565	Cleveland.....14 34 .290

Games Scheduled For Today.

Louisville at Pittsburg, Boston at New York, Washington at Philadelphia, Brooklyn at Baltimore and St. Louis at Chicago.

Interstate League Games.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 8 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Toledo, 10 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Wells, Crabill and Twineham; Butler and Myers.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 8 runs, 15 hits and 0 errors; Fort Wayne, 0 runs, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries—McFarland and Lattimer; Foreman and Bergen.

At Mansfield—Mansfield, 5 runs, 6 hits and 0 errors; Dayton, 1 run, 5 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Miller and Belt; Gilpatrick and Donahue.

At New Castle—New Castle, 1 run, 3 hits and 0 errors; Grand Rapids, 2 runs, 6 hits and 2 errors. Batteries—Smith and Graffius; Harper and Cote.

Interstate League Standing.

W. L. P.	W. L. P.
Mansfield.....21 14 .600	G. Rapids.....19 19 .500
Toledo.....21 16 .568	New Castle.....18 15 .500
Youngstown.....21 16 .568	Dayton.....14 24 .368
Ft. Wayne.....21 19 .525	Wheeling.....14 25 .359

Games Scheduled For Today.

Grand Rapids at New Castle, Fort Wayne at Youngstown, Dayton at Mansfield and Toledo at Wheeling.

Horseless Carriages.



We have a fine line like the illustration, propelled in the old fashioned way, of course.

Now that the season is about over we will close out both the stationary and sleeper carriages at 20 per cent reduction. We will not

CARRY THEM OVER.

We also have a fine line of the sleeper go-carts at reduced prices.

LEWIS BROTHERS,

EXCHANGE BLOCK,

East Liverpool, - - - - Ohio.

WANTED—A couple to be married at our booth at Elk's Carnival. To such we will give a fine Bedroom Suite FREE.

HILL & HAWKINS,

Headquarters for

Flags and Bunting.

SEE OUR PRICES.

ICE CREAM.

Our Freezers Make the Best.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

Thousands of Rolls of New Wall Paper This Week:

Common Paper..... 5, 6 and 7c
Gilt Paper..... 8, 10 and 12½c
Fine Parlor Papers..... 10, 15 and 25
Floral Designs..... 10, 15 and 20
Moulding to match all papers.

Hammocks.

Large assortment—price..... 75¢, \$1 to \$4

Mattings.

15c Matting go at..... 12½c
20c Matting go at..... 15c
25c Matting go at..... 20c
35c Matting go at..... 25c
See our line.

HILL & HAWKINS,

228 Diamond.

Money to Loan

—BY THE—

THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO.

In any amount from \$100 up. Call at the office, corner Fifth and Washington streets, for terms.

Riverview Cemetery Notice.

During my absence from the city, persons having business with the Riverview Cemetery Association, will please call on Alfred T. Kelly, at First National Bank, or Mr. Whitaker, at cemetery. J. M. KELLY, Sec'y.

JACK ROWE'S Pure Ice Cream.

Wholesale and Retail.

Delivered promptly to all parts of the city.
160 Washington St. Phone 161-3.

FINE JOB WORK. The NEWS rooms are the best equipped in eastern Ohio, and we are consequently able to turn out large quantities of work on short notice.

BRIGGS

PIANOS
SMITH & PHILLIPS
EAST LIVERPOOL — OHIO
WITH W. L. THOMPSON & CO.

For Sale.

28 nice lots in different parts of East End.

Call on

J. C. B. BEATTY

General Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Rooms 23 25, Exchange Block. Phone 266-4.

Terms to Suit the Purchaser.
GEORGE H. OWEN & CO.,
General Ins. and Real Estate Agents,
First National Bank Bldg. Phone 419.

ALL THE NEWS In the NEWS REVIEW

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 309.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

TWO CENTS

A NEW FISTIC IDOL.

Young Giant From the West the Champion.

FITZ KNOCKED OUT BY JEFFRIES.

The Blow That Ended the Australian's Career as Champion Heavyweight Was Struck in the Eleventh Round—The Fight by Rounds.

NEW YORK, June 10.—James Jeffries, at the arena of the Coney Island Athletic club, defeated Robert Fitzsimmons, world's champion in two classes—middleweight and heavyweight—in 11 rounds of whirlwind fighting. He was never at any time in serious danger, and after the sizeup in the earlier rounds of the contest, took the lead. He had the Australian whipped from the ninth round. Geo. Siler acted as referee.

Following was the fight by rounds:

First round—Both met in center of ring. They feinted, with Fitz breaking ground, Jeffries keeping almost in the middle of the ring. Jeffries evidently trying to get the fight over. Fitz led left to head, but Jeffries ducked cleverly. Jeffries led left and fell short. He led for stomach and again fell short. Again he led a left swing for jaw, but Fitz was out of the way. Jeffries tried right for body and left for head, but Fitz blocked and got away clean. Fitz tried left, landing on neck. Fitz essayed a right swing for the neck, landing lightly, and they came to a clinch, but broke cleanly. Jeffries tried a straight left for jaw, but did not reach, and Fitz blocked an attempt at a left hook, shooting his left to the ear as the bell rang.

Second round—Fitz in middle of ring made Jeffries break and Fitz sent left to body. Jeffries countered with stiff left on face. Jeffries tried for body, but was neatly blocked. Jeffries then assumed a crouching attitude, boring in with left on body, but was again blocked and they came to a clinch. Jeffries landed two lefts on face and shot the left three times to Fitz's face without a return. Fitz tried his right for the head, but was short and they came to a clinch, the referee going between them. Jeffries tried a left chop for the head, but Fitz ducked safely and Jeffries tried a left swing for the head and another for the body, but Fitz ducked away from him. Jeffries then knocked Fitz flat on his back with a straight left on the mouth. The champion was up in two seconds and then the bell rang and they went to their corners.

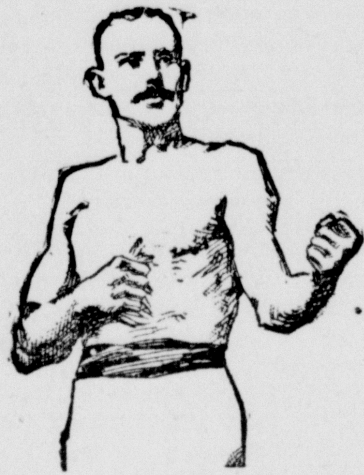
Third round—Fitz looked very determined when he came up for this round with Jeffries on the aggressive. They clinched twice with out doing damage. Fitz tried a right hook for the body, but failed and it was then seen that he was bleeding from the nose and first blood claimed for Jeffries. After another clinch Fitz landed a hard left on Jeff's face and repeated it two times, coming to the center of the ring. Fitz landed a left swing on the jaw and a left hook on the ear. Jeffries came back with a left hook on the side of the head and they came to a clinch. After some feinting Jeff sent both hands to the body and drove Fitz back with a left in the chest. Fitz endeavored to land a left swing on the head and they came to a clinch. Fitz landed a left hook on the head, Jeffries countering on the face just as the round ended.

Fourth round—Fitz came up determined and tried a right swing, failing to land, and both clinched. Jeffries tried a left for the neck, but Fitz got inside of his head, landing left on wind. Jeffries sent two hard left hooks to the side of Fitz's head, jarring the champion each time. In the mixup Fitz got his left to head and right to body. After some fiddling and feinting Fitz sent a left straight to the eye, was heavily countered on the body by Jeffries' right arm. A hard right over the heart by Fitz was answered by Jeffries with a blow on the neck, and then Jeff planted a heavy left on the chest and Fitz broke ground but returned quickly, shooting his left to the jaw. This was an even round.

Fifth round—Fitz led out with a left to the face, splitting Jeffries' left eye, which bled freely. Jeffries retaliated with a hard left on

jaw. Fitz still on aggressive bored in, sending left to face, Jeffries countering lightly on the wind. Fitz crowded in with left following and Jeff crossed his right to the ear they broke from a clinch and Fitz sent left to face and a hard right over the injured eye. Another clinch followed and the referee had to separate them. Fitz sent left twice to head and followed with a hard left to chest. Jeffries fought back wildly, landing both hands outside Fitz's guard and after another clinch Fitz uppercut his opponent with his right on the wind. This was the last blow of the round which was in Fitz's favor.

Sixth round—Jeffries was a bit slow coming to the scratch and broke ground, making a circle of the ring. Fitz tries right to head, landing lightly, and Jeffries got a left to the ribs. Jeffries jabbed his left to the ribs and got away clean. Then the Californian endeavored to land a straight left for the face, but was blocked neatly and received a left counter on the ribs. Fitz was on the aggressive and sent a left far back on the neck. Jeffries tried to crowd Fitz on the ropes, but Fitz got away nimbly, then, in rapid mixup, both swung rights and lefts for the head, landing lightly. Then Fitz hooked a left to the side of the head and Jeffries jumped in with a right hard on the body. Jeffries swung his left for the head, but Fitz got inside of it and



BOB FITZSIMMONS.

trove his right over the heart, when the gong sent them to their corners. This was Fitz's round.

Eighth round—Jeffries was tardy in coming up and the referee had to wave his hand to him to come to the scratch. Both men rushed matters without doing damage other than clinching until Fitz sent his left to the ribs and Jeffries hooked two lefts to the face. Jeffries tried with his right, but was blocked. Fitz countering lightly on the chest. Fitz put a straight left on Jeffries' bad eye. Jeffries came back with a hard left on the body. Fitz attempted to land a vicious swing with his left on the body, but Jeffries came back with a similar blow on Fitz's head. Jeffries then bored in and sent a straight left to Fitz's face, staggering the champion to the ropes. Nothing of any moment occurred during the remainder of the round, and as Fitz walked to his corner he smiled at his friends. This was Jeffries' round.

Ninth round—Both came up willingly, with Fitz the aggressor, but Jeffries sent him back with a straight to the face. Fitz missed a left swing for the head and received a hard right on the body, then they clinched and after the breakaway both tried lefts at close quarters. Jeffries landing twice. Fitz still on the aggressive was sent back once more with a left in body. After another clinch, Jeffries put two smart left raps on the nose, which made Bob's nasal organ bleed again. Jeffries played again for the head smartly with his left, hitting straight, then with a back-hand blow brought his left in contact with Fitz's nose. Fitz failed to respond to this and clinched. Jeffries threw his right over the heart with all his might and had Fitz guessing when the bell rang. Jeffries had decidedly the better of the round.

Tenth round—Jeffries came up looking confident and Fitz wore an earnest look on his face. The Californian was the first to land with a straight left on the body, bringing it up to the head Fitz clinched. Going into the clinch Fitz drove his left hard to the wind. After a lot of fiddling Fitz tried a left swing, but went wide of the mark, but caught the Californian a second later with a left swing on the nose. A straight left from Jeffries made Fitz' head wobble, and then with a left swing on the jaw put Fitz on his back. Fitz was very groggy when he got up in seven seconds and was sent down again with left and right on the jaw. He came up again in five seconds and Jeffries rushed him into a corner, trying very hard to finish the champion who was very groggy. Jeffries was too anxious and failed to finish him.

Eleventh round—Fitz came up slowly, but assumed the aggressive, Jeffries standing off evidently waiting for a knockout. They clinched three times. Coming to close quarters Jeffries put two hard rights over Fitz's heart, sending him back, and then sent a straight left to the neck, following with a left on the chest. Fitz crowded in, trying his right for the jaw, but fell short, but succeeded in blocking the Californian's right return. Jeffries then assumed the aggressive and jabbed his left to head. A left on the jaw from Jeffries dazed Fitz, who stood in the middle of the ring. Jeffries looked at him for a second and then he had him at his mercy, swung his right and left to the point of the jaw and Fitz went down and out, relinquishing the championship to the Californian. Time of eleventh round 1 minute and 32 3-5 seconds.

BRITISH SCHEME FAVORED.

American Arbitration Plan Not Supported by Many of the Delegates at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, June 10.—The peace conference entered upon its most important stage when the drafting committee of the third section takes up arbitration. According to a foreign delegate, the American scheme does not seem to have obtained the support of many of the delegates. The Americans, it is added, have realized this and have virtually abandoned the idea of pressing its adoption, and therefore it may be considered virtually abandoned or, at most, it will only furnish material for a few amendments which will be submitted during the debate.

The Russian project is still kept absolutely secret. M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation and president of the conference, has voluntarily withdrawn all claims to priority in favor of the British scheme. Part of the Russian scheme will not be presented and the other part will be incorporated with the British proposals in a definite scheme.

CASSATT WAS CHOSEN.

Selected as the Successor to the Late President Thomson.

CHIEF DIRECTING SPIRIT ANYHOW.

He Had as Much Power as the Late President, While the Latter Was at the Head of the Vast System—McCrea Was Made a Director.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad A. J. Cassatt of this city was elected president to succeed the late Frank Thomson.

James McCrea of Pittsburg, first vice president, was chosen a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Cassatt's election to the presidency.

Mr. Cassatt's elevation to the presidency of the great corporation with which he had been connected for so many years, caused surprise in railroad and financial circles, as it had been by many anticipated that First Vice President Green or one of the other vice presidents would secure the honor. The board of directors, however, were unanimously of the opinion that the emergency caused by the sudden death of Mr. Thomson could best be met by Mr. Cassatt, and that gentleman, after some hesitation, concluded to accept the responsibility.

Mr. Cassatt is conceded on all sides to be the man best fitted for the position. Like Mr. Thomson he has been connected with the road since his boyhood and has a thorough knowledge of the road, its resources and business. In 1882 he resigned as first vice president of the company, but was subsequently induced to become a director and since then he has taken a most active interest in the affairs of the company, occupying in fact the position of managing director or "power behind the throne."

It is no disparagement of Mr. Thomson's ability or power to say that Mr. Cassatt's authority in the management of the road was equal to that of the late president. So that, in view of this fact, Mr. Cassatt is no stranger to the duties that he will be called upon to perform in his new position. Mr. Cassatt is perhaps the best known railroad man in the country and he will undoubtedly be a leader in trunk line councils.

The election to a directorship of James McCrea, who has charge of the lines west of Pittsburg, brings to the board a strong railroad man to take the place of Mr. Cassatt in that body. Alexander Johnston Cassatt was born in Pittsburg Dec. 8, 1839. His father, Robert S. Cassatt, was for a number of years closely identified with the financial and industrial interests of Western Pennsylvania and was the first mayor of Allegheny City.

A. J. Cassatt received his primary education in the schools of Pittsburg, took a liberal course in the famous University of Heidelberg, in Germany, and in 1859 graduated as a civil engineer from the Rensselaer Polytechnic college at Troy, N. Y. In 1861 he settled in Philadelphia, was appointed a roadman on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Two years later he was made an assistant engineer, and in 1884, when the Pennsylvania railroad assumed control of the Philadelphia and Erie road, Mr. Cassatt was transferred to Renova, Pa., and appointed resident engineer of the middle division.

Later he was appointed manager in charge of the Warren and Franklin railroad, a branch road in the oil regions, and afterward was made assistant general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. In 1866 Mr. Cassatt was transferred to Williamsport, with the title of superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Philadelphia and Erie, and in 1867 he was appointed to the like position on the Pennsylvania railroad, with headquarters at Altoona. In 1870 he was made general superintendent and in 1871, when the Pennsylvania road leased the United Railroads of New Jersey, he was appointed general manager of all the Pennsylvania lines.

After the death of the president, J. Edgar Thomson, a reorganization of the higher officials became necessary, and in 1874 Mr. Cassatt was advanced to the position of third vice president, which office he held until 1886, when, upon the retirement of President Scott and the accession to the presidency of Mr. Roberts, he became first vice president. In September, 1882, he resigned his high office and retired to private life, but a few years later he was induced to accept a seat in the directory of the company, and remained a member of the board until his elevation to the presidency.

A MEETING OF SENATORS.

Republican Members of the Finance Committee Met in New York.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The senate committee on finance met in this city. Senators Aldrich, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Platt of New York, Platt of Connecticut and Burrows being present. The meeting was practically a caucus of the Republican members of the com-

mittee, as no Democrats were present. The currency legislation proposed by the house committee was taken up and discussed.

The committee took a recess for lunch. Senator Aldrich, the chairman, said that the committee was acting under a resolution of the senate providing for meetings by the committee to discuss the currency, internal revenue and changes in the customs administration. It had been agreed, he said, that sub-committees on the three branches would be appointed by the chairman. These sub-committees will further discuss the subjects. Senator Aldrich said that when the committee adjourned it would probably not meet again until fall.

The senator said he would not name the members of the sub-committee until he had conferred with those senators who were not present.

UNION NOT RECOGNIZED.

Two-Thirds of the Cleveland Street Railways Are Likely to Be Tied Up Today.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Two-thirds of the street railway lines of the city will in all probability be tied up today. The Cleveland Electric Street Railroad company, embracing the Euclid avenue, Cedar avenue, Central avenue, Broadway, Brooklyn, Southside, Scranton avenue and three or four other smaller divisions of the system refused to recognize the union of the street railway men and this means a strike.

CLAIMED BY GREENSBURG PEOPLE.

A Contest For the \$50,000 Fortune of a Man Near Wooster.

WOOSTER, O., June 10.—When John Barley, a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., died in the western part of Wayne county, O., he was childless. His will left his estate of \$50,000 to people with whom he had made his home for many years, cutting off all his relatives, the greatest number of whom live in and about Greensburg, Pa.

The case has occupied the attention of the court for over two weeks and will last another week. C. D. Copeland of Greensburg, who returned recently from Manila, where he saw service with the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, is one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

The Pennsylvania people who will share in the estate if the will is set aside are Benjamin Funk, William Funk, Lewis A. Funk, S. E. Gallagher, Wesley Mull, Susan Bushman, Matilda A. Ober, A. P. Darr, Elias and Levi Barkley, Della Steele, Elizabeth B. Phipps, Chauncey C. Wilder and others.

Their Strike Won.

TORONTO, June 10.—The Toronto Fire Clay company and the Forest City Clay company have granted the advance asked for by the strikers, 15 cents per ton. The other plants are expected to settle in a day or so. The strike has been on in all the plants since June 1. So far three plants have settled with the men.

Ex-Soldier Held For Murder.

TOLEDO, June 10.—Coroner Hensler returned a verdict in the case of the alleged killing of George Bartlett. The coroner holds Thomas Coyle, color sergeant of the Ninth Ohio regiment, on the charge of murder. Bartlett was struck by Coyle the night his regiment returned to this city. He died a few days later.

Grosscup Again Improved.

ASHLAND, O., June 10.—Judge Grosscup of Chicago, who has been ill at Ashland, suffered a relapse during the heated term, but was again improving.

COLONEL PICQUART RELEASED.

He Was Accused of Fabricating Evidence Against Esterhazy.

PARIS, June 10.—Lieutenant Colonel Picquart has been provisionally released from custody.

Lieutenant Colonel Picquart was imprisoned in July last, charged with



COLONEL PICQUART.

communicating confidential document and he has since been accused of fabricating a document intended to compromise Major Count Esterhazy.

Lieut. Commander Kellogg Dead.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamer Auguste Victoria, which arrived here from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg, reported the death at sea of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright Kellogg, U. S. N., who was a passenger on the vessel. He died of heart disease.

RAILROADS AID TRUST.

Witnesses So Charged Before Industrial Commission.

DAVIS ATTACKED THE STANDARD.

The Ohio Producer and Refiner Made Some Strong Charges—Oil Refiner Westgate of Titusville, Pa., Told of His Experience in Competing For Business.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Ex-State Senator Theodore F. Davis of Ohio, both a producer and a refiner of petroleum, located at Marietta, gave testimony before the industrial commission which dealt with the operations of the Standard Oil trust and the Argand Oil company. He complained of the discriminations of the railroad companies, saying that the managers of some of the roads were interested in rival companies and the other companies were so favored that his company had been compelled to suspend business. This discrimination was also practiced by the pipe lines against producers who did not control these lines. In such cases they were also unable to secure fair rates from railroads, forcing the conclusion that the railroad companies were concerned for the success of pipe lines.

Mr. Davis said that the Standard company had been able to come into the control of most of the producing area and this was accomplished through co-operating companies. He said that as a refiner he had purchased considerable oil from the Standard company and that it was the custom of the Standard company to charge up its losses of oil by fire, leakage, etc., in any given district to the purchasers in that district, distributing the loss among them. He also said that the Standard company had such close relations with the railroad companies and so completely controlled the markets as to render it almost impracticable for any other refiner to enter upon the manufacture of such bi-products as lubricating oil.

He stated that on one occasion a shipping clerk of his firm had been approached by the Standard company and offered money for information as to the business of the concern. This scheme had failed, owing to the fidelity of the clerk, but the firm became satisfied that the Standard company had information of every barrel shipped by his house.

Every shipment was followed up and the consignees approached with offers of oil at lower rates. The competitors also resorted to duplicating his brands and sending out under their inferior articles of oil. The competition had at last become so fierce that his house had been compelled to go out of business.

Mr. Davis was followed by Mr. T. U. Westgate, an oil refiner at Titusville, Pa. Among other companies in which he is interested is the Pure Oil company. He said that in both New York and Philadelphia the Standard company had reduced the price of oil immediately upon his company entering the field, and that owing to this reduction oils were now being sold in both markets at prices which render the business unprofitable. Mr. Davis related some of the particulars of his competition with the Standard company, saying that the Standard managers kept a strict account of all the oil sent out by rivals. His company was in the habit of protecting customers where necessary.

His general policy was to try to get only a small percentage of the business in each place, and he had found that so long as he pursued this plan prices could be held up, but that if he endeavored to increase the quantity prices were immediately reduced with the intention of driving him out of the field. Mr. Westgate had no doubt that the Standard company knew each morning just what his shipments had been the day before. He could not say that the railroads supplied the information, but he knew that it did not go from his own office. He also told of instances in which the Standard company had made efforts to entice his men from him and also of threats in cases where the competition was sharper than the Standard company enjoyed.

Mr. Westgate said the railroads had been very careful about giving rebates since the interstate commerce law's enactment, but he was satisfied they favored the Standard company by underbidding, and he cited instances convincing witness that there was an understanding between the railroad companies and the Standard. By this and changes in freight rates so as to suit the purposes of the Standard and injure its rivals the field of independent operators was being steadily reduced. Railroads did not seek the trade of the independent companies which, if favored as the Standard was, could prosecute a fiercer competition.

A Hun's Double Crime.

LEECHBURG, Pa., June 10.—A Hungarian named Joseph Povelik shot Mrs. Mary Snisk, then sent two bullets into his own head, dying instantly. The tragedy occurred about a mile below here, on the loop of the Allegheny Valley railroad, in Armstrong county, a few rods below the Banfield residence. The woman received two bullets, one in the cheek and the other in her head, and her recovery is doubtful. She was after him for a board bill.



JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

the ear and Fitz tried his right over for the damaged eye, failing to land. Fitz tried left for head, but Jeffries ducked and a clinch followed. Fitz put a light left on Jeffries' mouth and forced him to the ropes. They clinched and broke immediately. Jeffries tried a left swing for the body and left an opening which Fitz failed to take advantage of. Jeffries, encouraged by this overlook, sent two lefts to the jaw and a right on the forehead without a return. Fitz rushed, but in trying to sidestep almost fell through the ropes, but regained himself and came back with a hard left on neck and right on body. Jeffries replied with two stiff hits on face as Fitz crowded in on him. At this moment the bell separated them.

Sixth round—Fitz jumped across the ring and Jeffries broke ground. Fitz swung his left for head, landing lightly and blocked a right lead for the body, both tried lefts for the head, but were short. Then Fitz put his left to the face and missed a right cross for

SOUTH SIDE.
NOTICES WERE POSTED
Mr. McKinnon Protecting His
Virginia Property
UNTIL SOME SETTLEMENT IS MADE

Attorneys Have Been Employed and a Legal Battle With the Railroad Company May be Fought Soon—They Did Not Obtain Permission to Make a Road Through the Land.

"No trespassing on these premises under penalty of the law. By order of Dovenor & Coniff, attorneys at law."

A number of these notices were posted on the ground owned by John B. McKinnon on the Virginia side opposite Washington street yesterday. If the notices are obeyed there will be no new county road constructed through this property, neither will there be any railroad. Mr. McKinnon was seen at his home in Washington street this morning and said: "When the railroad company offered to buy the right of way through the lots they offered me less money than what I paid for the land originally. The county commissioners, when they gave the company use of portions of the county road, it was with the understanding that a new road would be constructed. They have started on the new road and have destroyed a number of fruit bearing trees, namely: ten apple, two pear, three cherry and two peach trees. I told them to stop excavating and they are now working on other parts of the hill. Where the railroad claimed they had a right of way there are located 11 quince, 12 plum, three pear and other fruit trees, together with a lot of berry bushes. For each fruit bearing tree destroyed the laws of West Virginia allow \$25, so you can readily see that if the railroad company had settled on the terms I wanted they would have saved much money and time."

It is understood from a reliable source that a number of damage suits will be entered when the road is completed. A deep cut has been made in the Gardner farm and a number of trees in their orchard have also been destroyed.

MORE BRICKS ARRIVED.

Three Barges of Material for the New Mill Delivered Yesterday.

A portion of the excavating for the foundation for the new mill was completed today, and should weather permit the pile driving will be commenced early next week. Yesterday two barges of red and two barges of fire brick and one barge loaded with piling was delivered at the Marks farm and the work of unloading these commenced this morning.

The new office building will be completed soon, although a portion of it is now in use. The main office at present contains two desks, one safe, a typewriter and some tables used by Engineer Strauss.

Dedicated Tomorrow.

The dedicatory services of the Chester Free Methodist church will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Presiding Elder J. S. McGeary, of New Castle, will have charge of the services. A number of ministers and their families are in the city and will take some part in the services that will be held tomorrow and next week.

No Officer There.

Last evening two prominent young men of Chester drank too much fire water and decided to settle an old grudge. The men with several friends went back in the country out of the reach of Officer Marshall and settled matters. After a few blows had been struck the trouble was ended.

He Bought a Wheel.

Night Tollkeeper Arthur Owens has purchased a bicycle, and in the future all those who do not pay their toll and start across the bridge will be pursued. Recently a number of bicyclists have passed the toll gate without paying their tolls, but from now on these law breakers will be severely dealt with.

Broke the Buggy.

A buggy occupied by Elmer Wackel and wife was badly damaged last evening as it was coming down the road to Chester from Pughtown. One of the front wheels struck a stone which caused other parts to break. Another vehicle was secured to take the people home.

Change the Course.

The railroad company this morning commenced to erect a trestle over the

ravine between the Pusey farm and county road. This will cause the course of the run to be changed, which will be done next week.

Secured a Contract.

Garrett Mercer has received the contract for hauling staves from the saw mill near Pughtown to Liverpool. Three teams will be put to work Monday morning.

A New Residence.

Plans have been prepared for the erection of a modern brick dwelling in Chester by W. T. Tebbett. Work will be commenced soon.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

County Convention of the W. C. T. U., at Salem Closed Yesterday.

The delegates to the county convention of the Women's Christian Temperance union were welcomed to Salem by Mayor Huxley on behalf of the city, by Professor Borris on behalf of the public schools and Doctor Boyle for the churches.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Arrison, Salem; Mrs. Maris, Damascus, recording secretary; Mrs. Callahan, Lisbon, treasurer; Miss Schilling, of Salem, corresponding secretary.

The secretaries of the different Women's Christian Temperance union organizations throughout the county then made their reports. The secretaries present were Mrs. Calhoun, of Lisbon, Mrs. Powell, of Winona, Mrs. Jones, of Damascus, Mrs. McCammon, of Rogers, Mrs. Hawkins, of East Liverpool, and Mrs. Teas, of Salem. Mrs. Harris, of Salem, made a report on the treat which was furnished to the inmates of the county infirmary last fall. It was decided to tax each member in the county five cents for the treat this year. The treat will be served by the Salem and Damascus unions.

It was voted to hold the convention at Lisbon in June of next year.

At the session last evening, Mrs. Clark, the state president of the union, delivered an address, and music was furnished by a chorus made up from the choirs of all the churches in Salem, and led by Mason Beaumont.

EXCITING COMMENT.

East Liverpool Citizens Take Stock In a Good Thing.

The citizens of East Liverpool are wide awake from a business standpoint. They appreciate a good investment, and are constantly on the alert to take advantage of all tempting offers, which business sagacity marks out as safe and secure. This is the reason that the plat of the East Liverpool Land company, situate on Thompson's Hill, is attracting such general attention and the location meeting with the warm commendation of would-be investors or purchasers. The location is simply unsurpassable. The improvements will make the lots the most desirable ever offered in this section to the public. The prices will be very reasonable. You will do well to be ready to take advantage of this site, and of these lots, when they are placed upon the market. Due notice will be given you through the columns of the News Review. Don't lose your golden opportunity.

Big sale now going on. Save 25 to 50 per cent buying your clothes at JOSEPH BROS.

OFF TO EUROPE.

Farewell Reception and Services to Rev. J. G. Reinartz.

In the lecture room of St John's Evangelical Lutheran church, last evening, a social farewell reception was tendered the pastor, Rev. J. G. Reinartz, preparatory to his departure for Europe at noon today. The event was a most happy one, and during the farewell services which followed Mr. Reinartz took occasion to express his appreciation of the kindly wishes extended for his enjoyment during his three months' absence in Europe. He starts from New York on the Lahn Tuesday.

NOTICE.

The board of equalization will meet at city hall June 13 and 14 from 1 o'clock until 4 p. m. Any person having business with the board please call. WM. CARTWRIGHT, Secretary.

DON'T DELAY TOO LONG.

Only 10 days more in which to pay your June taxes at the office of the Potters' Building and Savings company.

Big sale still continues. More suits received this week for men's and boys' wear. You save from 25 to 50 per cent on every one of these suits. At JOSEPH BROS.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 11, "A Perfect Child"—Text, Luke ii, 40-52.

"Strong in spirit, filled with wisdom, and the grace of God was upon him."

The apocrypha of the New Testament is an interesting collection of documents less known than even the apocrypha of the Old Testament. Among the stories contained in it are narratives of the boyhood of Jesus. These are mostly very fanciful romances. The New Testament gives a sober view of these early years and shows us a child growing naturally in the home influences of Nazareth, just as a child should grow in all Christian homes today. He grew strong in body and true hearted to parents and God. The supernatural developed in the natural way and made Him the model boy and the Divine Man.

This week special attention is given to childhood training in all our churches. Since the adoption in 1866 of the second Sunday of June as Children's day the movement has grown with each succeeding anniversary. There is little danger that too much thought will be given to the best training of children. The dangers that confront the youth in city and country, the prevalence of lax ideas and the lack of proper home influences threaten grave consequences unless counteracted. The League and Sunday school are powerful for good in aiding the development of child character.

High ideals are necessary. We must have clear conceptions of what a good child is. The notion that to be a good boy one must of necessity lack life and spirit and either be a sickly prig or a morbid monstrosity, if it ever prevailed, is now no longer influential. A vigorous physique, bright mental powers and genuine piety are now known to be mutually helpful, and the best kind of a boy and girl combines the three. There are at least five qualities which need cultivation in every child.

First.—Obedience to law must be insisted upon. This means in the earliest years obedience to parents, teachers and all who are superiors in position. Then comes the recognition of law as back of their authority and submission to the right as necessary.

Second.—Reverence follows obedience. Lack of these leads to crime. The babe in the cradle must and will learn these principles, in fact, as quickly as love is learned by the mother's kiss, or else disobedience and irreverence grow rapidly. The baby fist and cry are signs of the baby spirit which needs direction.

Third.—Self reliance or trustfulness of one's own powers of mind and body and soul must come after the training of subjection to rightful authority.

Fourth.—Self control is as essential to character as the governor is to the steam engine. Without it, self reliance may lead to fatal explosions.

Fifth.—Self sacrifice comes last as the crowning grace and power. It is willing direction of all powers for another's good. It makes the heroic companion on the ball ground and in danger of all kinds. It makes the true lover and home builder.

From One Home.

It has often been remarked that one home often sends out into the world several children who fill more than a common sphere of influence. Not infrequently a Methodist parsonage has been the cradle of characters that have left deep impress on the world. Such a home was that of Rev. George Brown Macdonald, a wealthy Wesleyan preacher of England. His father was a Wesleyan preacher also. From this home went a daughter who became wife of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the artist; another was wife of Sir Edward Poynter, director of the National gallery and president of the Royal academy; a third is wife of a great ironmaster of the west of England, who is also member of parliament; a fourth is mother of Rudyard Kipling, and a son is one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary society and was fraternal delegate to our general conference in 1880, Rev. Frederick Macdonald. That was a home worth having.

Learn to Plod.

Every one has to learn to walk before he can run. This is slow work, but there is no escape from its necessity. So in nearly all affairs in life we must do slowly and with much care and effort what we wish to be able to do with ease and rapidity afterward. No one soars to heaven, however he may dream and wish. Virtue and righteousness and pure Christian character must be made by little daily acts, repeated over and over again, with care and thought and persistent intention to get used to doing right. Mistakes must be found and corrected. Plod, plod, plod; that is the rule. One foot before the other, slowly, thoughtfully, patiently, then after much practice we find it becoming ever more easy to "run with patience the race that is set before us."

The Supreme Test.

"You are all right," said the doctor after he had gone through with the regulation thumping and listening with his patient. "Not a trace of heart disease. Fifteen dollars, please!"

The patient drew a long breath and remarked: "I am sure now I have no heart disease. If I had, I should have dropped dead when you mentioned your fee."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE NEWS REVIEW JOB ROOM

STOCK.
The best procurable, and a large and complete line of everything.

TYPE.
No antiquated faces. All up-to-date productions.

INK.
Best manufactured. All colors and tints.

MACHINERY.
Nothing second-hand. Finest in Eastern Ohio.

WORKMEN.
All artists in their respective departments.

PROMPTNESS.
Never too busy to give your work attention. Prompt delivery.

PRICES.
Low as the lowest, and product FIRST CLASS.

ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL ?

WINE OF CARDUI
Woman Knows Woman.

ZURICH, KAN., Jan. 31.
I used Wine of Cardui for nervousness and weakness in the womb. After taking one bottle I was well again. I am a midwife and always recommend Wine of Cardui to my lady friends during pregnancy and after birth as a tonic. Every lady who takes it finds that it does even more than is claimed for it.
MRS. V. M. BOISVERT.

Wine of Cardui

Nobody knows woman like woman. Men go to medical colleges, study books and listen to lectures. They learn indirectly of the diseases of women, but they are men and can never fully understand the ailments, the sufferings, the agonies of mothers, wives and sisters. A woman knows. Mrs. Boisvert knows. She has passed through the trials and tribulations of her sex. She has been near by when her sisters suffered. She has seen them relieved and cured with Wine of Cardui. Is it any wonder she recommends it? Is it any wonder that thousands of other women recommend it? They know. They have actual experience to prompt them. They spread the tidings from mouth to mouth, telling how Wine of Cardui helps young girls, helps the weak of all ages, helps and cures all womanly ills.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Dept., The CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Druggists Sell Large Bottles for \$1.00.

WINE OF CARDUI

7 LOTS
To be sold within
7 DAYS
At **\$225.00 Each.**
Adjoining West Side of
Oakland Addition. The
Hill Real Estate Co.,
105 Sixth Street.

WE BUY
Old Gold and Silver.
167 Fifth St. **ROBERTS, The Jeweler.**

Model Grocery Co
JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.
Choicest fresh butter and eggs. Nice new maple molasses. Best switzer and cream cheese. New onions, lettuce, radishes and celery. Everything in the grocery line. Best goods, at reasonable prices.
Cor. Fifth and Broadway,
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

S. J. MARTIN, RESTAURANT,
175 BROADWAY.
CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

ALL the News in the News Review.

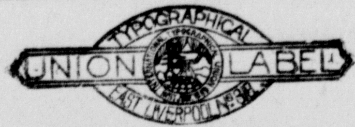
The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

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HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
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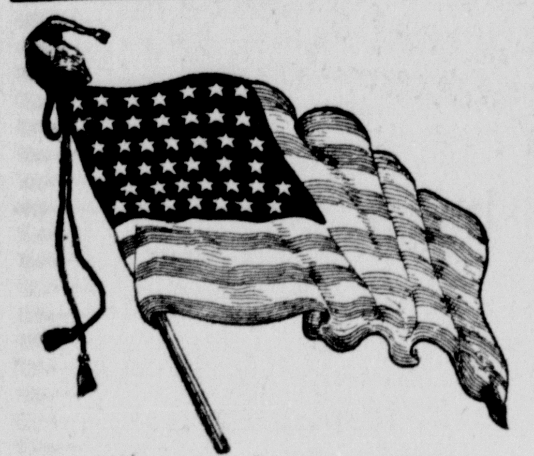
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One Year in Advance.....\$5.00
Three Months.....1.25
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, JUNE 10.



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are
known to the various craft and unions of
the city by the printing of the above
Union Labels at the head of their columns



FOR PRESIDENT—Second Term.
WM. McKINLEY,
of Ohio.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH
of Franklin.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton.
For Auditor of State,
W. D. GILBERT,
of Noble.
For Treasurer of State,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana.
For Attorney General,
J. M. SHEETS,
of Putnam.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion.
Member Board of Public Works,
F. A. HUFFMAN,
of Van Wert.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Representative,
SAMUEL BUELL.
Probate Judge,
J. C. BOONE.
Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. McNUTT.
Sheriff,
SAMUEL D. NORAGON.
Treasurer,
CHARLES E. SMITH.
Recorder,
ED M. CROSSER.
Commissioner,
CHRIS BOWMAN.
Surveyor,
J. C. KELLY.
Infirmary Directors,
W. A. TARR, long term.
L. C. HOOPES, short term.

A MODEL TOWN.

In one respect the new pottery town
of Sebring will certainly be a model. By
the terms of the deeds for lots sold it
will be impossible ever to establish a
saloon in the town or to operate any
place for the sale or giving away of in-
toxicating liquors. The Messrs. Sebring
are to be congratulated upon that deci-
sion which, as the deed truly says, is in-
tended "for the material and lasting
benefit and protection of the commu-
nity."

SISTER CITIES.

The completion of the enumeration of
school pupils in the various cities
around this district and the estimates of
population based thereon makes matter
for interesting speculation. Youngs-
town claims 55,000 population; Akron
has about 40,000; Canton about 32,000;
East Liverpool, 18,000; Alliance, 8,000;
Salem about 7,200; Wellsville, 6,500;
Lisbon, 4,000; Leetonia, 3,283. And all
of them are hustling, progressive Amer-
ican cities, with boundless possibilities
before them.

OUR GRADUATES

Professor Rayman and his able corps
of assistants have just cause for pride in
the graduates who made their debut be-
fore the public last night, at the Grand
Opera House. The graduating class of
1899 won the warm commendation of the
splendid audience in attendance.
The members of this class of high school
scholars will do well to bear in

mind the fact that they have but
STARTED in the race of life; that
there will be many trials and difficulties
to encounter; that it will not be smooth
water all along the voyage; that it will
require great efforts at times and that
stern battles must be fought. But,
thank God, these graduates have the
absolute assurance, in common with all
humanity, that victory can be had if
the requirements are lived up to. Catch
the thought, youngsters, of "trusting
God and keeping your powder dry." Pro-
fessor Corson struck one of the key
notes of success when he pleaded for a
closer communion 'twixt the home and
the public school. The NEWS REVIEW,
in common with a host of well-wishers,
expresses the earnest hope that the life
of each member of the graduating class
of 1899 may be crowned with success,
and that the "crown of life" may await
them in the hands of the Giver of all
good gifts.

NO SALOONS IN SEBRING

Barred Forever by the Terms of
Deeds For Lands Sold
There.

According to the terms of the deeds
for lots sold at Sebring saloons are for-
ever barred from the new pottery town.
The deeds stipulate that "the purchaser,
for himself, his heirs, executors, admin-
istrators and assigns, agrees with the
company, its successors and assigns, and
with each and every other person who
is or who shall hereafter become an
owner of real estate in said town, that
said premises hereinabove described
shall never be used for the purpose of
manufacturing, selling, handling or
giving away intoxicating liquor or in-
toxicating drinks of any kind; that this
restriction shall be embraced in every
deed, lease or contract hereafter exe-
cuted for said premises, or for any part
thereof, and shall be and operate as a
continuing contract, the consideration
for which is agreed to be valuable and
sufficient, and which shall run with said
premises restricting the use thereof, by
whom and into whose hands and
ownership the same may hereafter pass.
This contract and restriction shall be
enforceable by law and in equity, either
by said company, its successors or as-
signs, or by any other person who is
now or who shall hereafter become an
owner of real estate in said town, the
above restriction being intended for the
mutual and lasting benefit and protec-
tion of said community."

HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Mrs. William Kenty Injured In a Lisbon
Accident.

LISBON, June 10.—[Special]—A team
driven by Walter McVicker ran off last
night, throwing him out. The team ran
into the rear end of a spring wagon,
turning it over into the ditch on top of
its occupant, Mrs. William Kenty. Mc-
Vicker was but slightly hurt. Mrs.
Kenty thought she was not hurt, but
later her back gave her great pain. One
of the horses was injured.

PROBATE COURT.

Administrator Appointed on Estate of
Late Rowen Heakin.

LISBON, June 10.—[Special]—John W.
Russell is appointed administrator of the
estate of Rowen Heakin, late of
Wellsville; bond \$2,000. Appraisers:
Theodore Starrett, J. S. Windram and
A. J. Davison.

Wants Mortgage Foreclosed.

LISBON, June 7.—[Special]—Peter
Davis asks for judgment against Mary
and Timothy Burns, of Salineville, on a
note of \$500, secured by mortgage on
lot 41 in Salineville. Plaintiff also asks
for foreclosure.

FORMER RESIDENT DEAD.

Miss Lillie Coulson Passed Away After a
Lingering Illness.

Word was received in this city last
evening of the death of Miss Lillie
Coulson at the home of her sister, Mrs.
Hayes, at Harmony, Pa. Deceased was
aged 48 years, and was formerly a resi-
dent of this city. Consumption was the
cause of death. The remains will be
brought to this city this evening, and
interment will probably be made in
Riverview cemetery.

He Likes "Sebring."

A well-known resident of East Liver-
pool was a visitor at "Sebring" yester-
day. He is enthusiastic over the site of
the new town, and asserts that there is
not a more desirable location in the
Buckeye state.

Have you seen those \$225 lots in East
End that the Hill Real Estate company
is selling?

Take advantage of the Sacred
Concert at Columbian Park to-
morrow. Grand music by Haynes'
Brass Band.

A MEMORABLE EVENT

Commencement Exercises at
the Grand Last Night.

THE HOUSE WAS CROWDED

And the Sweet Girl Graduates Did Them-
selves Proud as Did Ralph Dawson, the
Only Boy, in the Class—An Address by
O. T. Corson.

Every year the commencement exer-
cises of the East Liverpool high school
seem to become better and the exercises
held last night were undoubtedly the
best of the kind ever given in the city.

The stage setting was a palace arch
interior, set with an exterior back-
ground. It was decorated in lavender
and white, the colors of the
class. Palms and ferns helped
to beautify the stage. When it was
time for the program to commence there
was a large audience present, and to the
sweet strains of the orchestra the gradu-
ating class, high school teachers, Re-
verend Mansell and Hon. O. T. Corson
took their places upon the stage.

Rev. Walter Mansell stepped to the
front of the stage and while the audi-
ence stood up he asked that the choicest
blessings of God might rest upon the
members of the class.

An octette of girls sang a very
beautiful selection and then the time
had arrived for the members of the
class to make their bow before the
public.

Walter Dawson.

"Lessons From Nations" was the
subject of the oration delivered by
Ralph Dawson, the only boy of the
class. He spoke of France as a Republic
and how corrupt its government had
been, then pointed to the almost perfect
government of Switzerland. Russia and
ancient Rome came in for some criticism
and the speaker said that the British at
Yorktown had learned a lesson
that had been of benefit to all. The
oration was delivered in a capable
manner and showed superior ability
upon the part of the speaker.

Miss Margaret Cuthbert.

"The Hand" was an excellent produc-
tion by Miss Margaret Cuthbert. It was
instructive and won for the speaker
much applause. The speaker stated
that the hand was used as a symbol and
that friends clasped hands in token of
friendship. She said the taste, disposi-
tion and inclinations of persons were
always manifested by their hands, and
that the hands of no two persons were
ever alike. She closed with an interest-
ing disquisition upon the science of
palmistry.

Miss Minnie Robinson

had taken for her subject "The Ro-
mance of Flowers," and delivered an
eloquent address, sparkling with many
thoughts that never occur to the average
person. She spoke of the legends at-
tached to the flowers, and in a splendid
manner gave the story of the hyacinth,
sunflower, laurel tree, narcissus, hardy
rose and anemone. The address
showed careful study upon the part of
the speaker.

A trio of girls sang a very pleasing
selection, and

Miss Bessie Burnser

from the subject, "A Plea for Burns,"
delivered an oration that cannot but
help to give the Scotch poet a warmer
place in the hearts of many of the audi-
ence who were fortunate enough to hear
her production. The history of Burns
from his childhood was followed in an
able manner, and several of his poems
were delivered. It was shown how
Burns went to excess in order to drown
his sorrow, but never lost his belief in
divine power.

Miss Margaret Baxter.

"Songs of Nations" was the title of
the oration, and she spoke of how great
events have been marked through the
medium of song. She told of how songs
had inspired men to great deeds and in
a pleasing manner gave the history of the
"Marseillaise" hymn. She then sang the
beautiful song in a voice of rare power
and sweetness. The history of the na-
tional hymn of Germany was given and
sung. "Yankee Doodle" came next,
and then the speaker sang "Dixie
Land" and closed her oration with the
"Star Spangled Banner," singing in a
manner that showed careful training.

The orchestra rendered a pleasing
number and

Miss Mary Douglas

delivered a very scholarly production
from the subject "Between the Lines." The
young lady took the advertise-
ments in the newspapers to

demonstrate her subject and started in
with the want column showing how
many an advertisement contained a
story of misery and lost hope while an-
other went to show that the party was
prosperous. The for sale column she
said contained the same story and be-
tween the lines of the advertisements
in the newspapers could be read joy,
grief, hope and misery.

Miss Pearl Williams.

"Oddities In Music" was the title of
splendid oration delivered by Miss Pearl
Williams. The production showed that
it was the result of careful study. It
was both logical and comprehensive and
there was no dull part in it. The speaker
told of the music of the olden times and
music was traced far back into history.
She stated that poetry and song reflect
the character of the people and that in
harmony we forget our sorrows.

There was music by a chorus and

Miss Elizabeth Hall

delivered a very interesting and talented
oration from the subject, "Three Popu-
lar Poets." The speaker showed how
each new scientific and literary genius
was exposed to criticism before they
made their mark in the world. She took
for her examples those three popular
poets: Rudyard Kipling, Eugene Field
and James Whitcomb Riley. Selections
were given from Field and Riley and
the oration closed with a production of
Riley. The oration showed a thorough
knowledge of the literary geniuses of the
present century.

Miss Bertha Dunlap

had the closing oration of the evening
and too much cannot be said of it. She
had taken for her subject "Ghosts I
Have Met," and told a brilliant and
witty story of how she had been seated
in her school room one day when a por-
tion of her books had disappeared and in
their places stood the authors of the
books. A detail of the conversation she
carried on with Professor Ray, Virgil
and Noah Webster was given. The
trend of the oration went to show how
pupils must study if they wish to suc-
ceed.

A SCHOLARSHIP

Is Given Miss Pearl Williams For Her
Excellent Work.

After the close of the commencement
orations, Professor Rayman made a
short address in which he stated that
the high school in this city was now
recognized among the colleges of the
state and any person receiving a
diploma from the high school here could
enter college without taking an exami-
nation. He then stated that he held in
his hand a scholarship to Ohio Wesleyan
university which was to be given to the
scholar receiving the highest rank in the
high school during the past four years.
It was then given to Miss Pearl Williams
and Superintendent Rayman stated
that it entitled her to free tuition in
that institution during the entire college
course.

HON. O. T. CORSON

Made an Interesting Address to the
Class.

Superintendent Rayman then intro-
duced Hon. O. T. Corson, who delivered
a short address. He spoke of the pleas-
ant weather, and said the commence-
ment was one of the most pleasant he
had ever attended. He showed how the
high schools of the state were constantly
advancing, and closed his address by
congratulating the class and presenting
them with their diplomas. The bene-
diction was pronounced by Reverend
Marsell.

THE CLASS OF '99

Reflect a Great Deal of Credit Upon Their
Instructors.

The class of '99 reflects great credit
upon Professor Rayman, Miss Flo Up-
degraff, principal of the high school,
and their corps of able assistants, who
have labored hard to make the com-
mencement exercises the success they
were last evening. No person who has
never had the experience of commence-
ment knows what worry and trials the
superintendent and principal experience
in drilling pupils in order that they may
do credit to the school which they rep-
resent.

A Matter of Taste.

You often say: "Oh well! it's only a
matter of taste." Just so it is with
soda water. And the taste of OUR ICE
CREAM SODA just lays our competitors
in the shade. If you are always looking
for the best, just call and test our soda
water, and see if we cannot substantiate
the above.

Respt.,

ALVIN H. BULGER.

Boys' knee pants, received today,
worth 75c, our price 40c at

JOSEPH BROS.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS



Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner

For Over 14 Years

these highly meritorious preparations have
stood at the head of all hair restoratives.
More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used
by the American people, and thousands of
testimonials bear witness to their excellence,
while there were never any complaints when
directions were followed.

Ask your druggist about it.

A NEW DERRICK.

Is Capable of Setting One Hundred
Electric Light Poles Per Day.

A queer looking Gerrick perambu-
lated some of the streets of San Fran-
cisco for three days recently, looking
not unlike a sloop rigged scow that had
somehow gone adrift. The apparatus is
a device of the fertile brain of J. P.
Decker, who has charge of outside con-
struction for the Mutual Electric com-
pany, for planting poles to carry the
electric light wires of the company. Its
value is demonstrated by the fact that
when unimpeded by wires along the
line of operation with it 100 poles, any
length used, can be set up in one work-
ing day of ten hours, while the best
record under previous methods of set-
ting poles is only about 25 per working
day.

So simple is the derrick that a child
might understand its operation or make
a model of it on a mimic scale. It con-
sists of a single stocky upright mast, of
much the same cut as a typical jury
mast, which is guyed to the body of the
truck with steel wire rope. Projecting
from this mast latitudinally is a long
swinging "boom," at its extremity are
block and tackle, passing over a snatch
block fastened inside of the axle of the
rear wheel of the truck, then up to the
tip of the mast, again turned under the
front axle of the truck and fastened to
the derrick. The hole to receive the
pole is already prepared, and the
pole lies on the ground beside it. The
truck is backed to the right position
for action, the end of the rope is se-
cured around the middle of the pole,
the derrick is disconnected, and, as
the big horses are slowly driven ahead,
the pole slowly soars aloft, gradually
swings about and assumes an upright
position in the air, then drops into the
hole, guided by pike poles in the hands
of workmen, while others around begin
to hastily shovel in sand around it, and
the long boom returns to its original
position. The entire process does not
occupy more than a minute, and were
a sufficient force of men to be em-
ployed the team could move on to the
next post hole and repeat its work, thus
making even greater speed than has yet
been recorded.—San Francisco Chroni-
cle.

Those Sons of the Revolution.

Perhaps the Cuban insurgents wish
to retain their arms for heirloom wall
adornments.—Detroit Free Press.

Coal Operator Burton Dead.

MASSILLON, O., June 10.—J. P. Bur-
ton, one of the largest coal operators in
the Massillon field, is dead.



WANTED.

PALMISTRY—Your destiny is plainly
printed in the palm of your hand. For
a correct reading consult Madame Rogers.
Her predictions are truthful. 163 1/2 South
Market street.

WANTED—Situation as jiggerman on
small or large jigger. Address 153
Chester avenue.

WANTED—A house of four or five rooms.
Good location. Leave word at once at
197 Market street, second floor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Fine brick resi-
dence in East End on street car line.
All modern improvements. Apply H. A.
Weeks.

COUNTY TO ECONOMIZE

The Examining Committee
Have So Recommended On

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

Expert Medical Testimony—Tax Inquisitor May Have to Pay Back \$975—Light Plant Recommended For Court House and Jail.

LISBON, June 10.—[Special]—The report of the county commissioners for the year ending September 1, 1898, shows the total receipts for that year were \$709,554.25, including a balance in the treasury September 4, 1897, of \$48,403.19. The total expenditures were \$675,430.25, leaving a balance, September 1, 1898, of \$34,124.

This report was examined by W. H. Spence, C. C. Connell and J. H. Brookes the two former being appointed by Judge Smith and the latter being a member of the committee by virtue of his office of prosecuting attorney. The committee has filed its report to the common pleas judge, and it, together with the commissioners' report, is now handed back to the commissioners and is ready for publication according to law.

Expert Testimony.

The committee under 12 heads makes various recommendations; \$266.50 were paid to physicians called by the state as expert witnesses. This has been the custom for many years yet the committee knows of no law expressly authorizing the same. During the time covered by this report W. F. Charters, tax inquisitor, received \$975 percentage upon taxes collected for estates. A majority of the committee is of opinion that section 6044 prohibits the tax inquisitor from receiving any percentage of taxes upon property wrongfully or improperly omitted from the duplicate, either during the administration of the estate or the life time of the decedent. The committee finds in looking back over accounts that Charters has received during the last four or five years considerable sums of money in this way, and thinks the money was improperly paid to him and should be repaid. This will cause a law suit if they attempt to do so.

A County Light Plant.

The committee recommends that all letting of contracts of over \$1,000 should be made in strict conformity to the law by advertising for bids.

It costs the county \$675.14 to light the courthouse and jail. The committee thinks it would be economy for the commissioners to put a light plant in the courthouse, as it can be done for from \$1,200 to \$1,500 and be run at a very small cost. The committee so recommends. It also recommends that the commissioners purchase all supplies for the different offices by competitive bids.

Pay of Assessors.

Other matters not under the control of the commissioners are referred to by the committee as follows: The jury fee, amounting to \$189.40 in the city of East Liverpool versus Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, and the same versus George Morton and H. R. Hill were paid by the county. The committee thinks they should have been borne by the parties. Considerable sums of money are paid assessors for assistance. Assessors are not entitled to pay for assistance unless the assistant is appointed by the assessor and the county auditor, and the territory apportioned between them. A discontinuance of the practice is advised. The commissioners are asked to look carefully into the legal advertising in cities of over 8,000 inhabitants, examine carefully the infirmity directors' report and to practice rigid economy by reason of a present indebtedness of \$55,000, which has been caused partly by reason of the legislature from time to time placing increased expense upon the county without increasing taxes to meet the same.

Music Bath Charms.

Miss Baxter, one of the members of the graduating class, demonstrated the fact last night that music is a wonderful power for good, and further demonstrated the fact, beyond successful contradiction, that music is a feature very much to be desired and warmly commended in our public schools.

Take advantage of the Sacred Concert at Columbian Park tomorrow. Grand music by Haynes' Brass Band.

More style of suits received this week of our late purchase. Save 25 to 50 per cent buying your clothing from JOSEPH BROS.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEWS OF A BATTLE

Two American Officers Killed
and Twenty-two Wounded.
Died From Sunstroke.

MANILA, June 10.—[Special]—In a battle today two American officers were killed and twenty-two Americans wounded.

Captain Nichols, of the monitor Monadnock, died of sunstroke today.

THEY ORGANIZED.

J. C. Davis Selected Captain of
Spanish War Veterans'
Association.

The members of Company E met in council chamber last evening and formed a Spanish war veterans' association. No name was decided upon, but this will be determined at another meeting. The officers of the new company are as follows: Captain, J. C. Davis; first lieutenant, Will McKinney; second lieutenant, Vaughn Weaver; first sergeant, Will Kinsey; quartermaster sergeant, W. J. Beech; officer of the day, John Robinson; guards, Clyde Stoffel, James Dewar. The office of quartermaster was left vacant for the present.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a constitution made a partial report and a continuance was granted. The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening.

CHILDREN'S DAY

Will Be Observed Tomorrow In
a Number of the
Churches.

Children's day exercises will be observed tomorrow in the First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, First M. E. and Second M. E. churches. At the First Presbyterian the exercises will take place at 11 a. m., when a special program will be rendered. At the same hour the services will be rendered at the First M. E. church and baptism of children will take place. The Second M. E. church services will be held by the Sunday school at 8 p. m., as will the services at the Second Presbyterian church. Special programs will be rendered.

The Children's day exercises at the Christian church last Sunday were very successful and an offering of about \$50 was taken.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Several Cases Adjusted by His
Honor at This Morning's
Hearing.

John Martin came over from Chester last evening, got drunk and was arrested in Second street by Officer White. This morning Mayor Bough fined him \$9.60, which he paid.

William Orr also paid \$9.60. He refused to pay for a lunch in a Sixth street restaurant yesterday afternoon.

John Wyant, a 12 year old, boy paid a fine of \$6.60 on a charge of fighting and using profane language in Second street Wednesday evening. He was arrested by Officer White.

Corliss Braden, who was arrested on a similar charge pleaded not guilty and will be given a hearing later.

American and Spanish Rooms Adjoin.
One of the queer coincidences which have been noted at The Hague is the fact that the rooms of the Spanish delegates to the conference and those of the delegates from the United States immediately adjoin.—Chicago Tribune.

An Authority Left Out.

In accordance with his annual custom, Gunmaker Krupp of Essen has again paid over the biggest income tax of anybody in Europe. They ought to invite him to come to the peace conference at The Hague.—Boston Herald.

WELLSVILLE.

BOUND OVER TO COURT

Lascavi Tried For Attempted
Murder of a Cat.

COUNCIL TO MEET TUESDAY NIGHT

To Discuss the Improvement of Switch Alley—Railroad Notes—Church Services Tomorrow—Personal Items and Newsy Gossip.

Josef Lascavi, the Italian arrested by Officer Duncan for throwing poisoned meat into the yard of Dan Forbes, was given a hearing before Mayor Dennis last evening and pleaded not guilty. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes testified they saw him throw the meat over the fence. The mayor bound him for court in \$25.

CHURCH NOTES.

Topics to be Discussed at the Services Tomorrow.

At the First Methodist Episcopal church Dr. Earl D. Holtz's morning subject will be "The Supreme Reward," and evening subject "Winning the Prize."

At the Presbyterian church Rev. J. Findlay Lavery's morning topic will be "Light in Their Dwellings." Children's day exercises will be held at 7 p. m.

At the Methodist Protestant church, Rev. J. A. Thrapp, communion will be observed after morning service. At evening service the subject will be "Man and God."

NEWS OF WELLSVILLE.

Improvements, Court Cases and Railroad Notes Reported.

The Catholic communion class which has been in preparation for some time will take their first communion Wednesday morning.

John Haugh sued John Allison to recover \$11 rent due before Squire Riley, who dismissed the case.

Messenger Dan Putt, Jr., has been promoted to operator at Waynesburg.

A car broke down on the Salineville hill last evening on train 120 and delayed freights two hours.

Council will meet Tuesday evening to discuss the grade on the switch alley.

Personal.

Miss Lettie Brown is visiting in Iron-dale.

C. B. Cummings has returned from Canton.

Miss Sara Elder, guest of Mrs. A. R. Wells, has returned to Salineville.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards have returned from Alliance.

Messrs. John and Will Saton are in Pittsburg today.

E. F. Pettit is in Wheeling on business.

Miss Danforth left for her home in Ann Arbor, Mich., yesterday.

Ward Supplee, of Moundsville, W. Va., guest of F. Nuss, left for his home this morning.

Miss Lorena Young, guest of Miss Helen Andrews, Main street, left for her home in McKeesport this morning but expects to return in a few days.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Completed Returns From
the Assessors' Reports
for the County.

The last of the assessors' returns were filed with Probate Judge Boone at noon Thursday, showing the total number of male births in the county during the past year to be 655; female, 595; male deaths, 591; female, 292. In Lisbon there were 68 births and 58 deaths; Salem, 121 births and 69 deaths; East Liverpool, 280 births and 134 deaths; Wellsville, 97 births and 62 deaths; Rogers, 13 births and 8 deaths; East Palestine, 63 births and 9 deaths; Negley, 12 births and 12 deaths; Clarkson, 11 births and 9 deaths; Leetonia, 50 births and 32 deaths; New Waterford 28 births and 5 deaths; Washingtonville, 28 births, 5 deaths; East Rochester, 11 births, 5 deaths; Franklin Square, 14 births, 11 deaths; Franklin township, 10 births, 13 deaths; Wayne, 15 births, 9 deaths; West, 14 births, 3 deaths; Yellow Creek, 8 births, 2 deaths; Liverpool, 54 births, 18 deaths; Unity, 10 births, 3 deaths; Knox, 33 births, 18 deaths; Madison, 13 births, 7 deaths; St. Clair, 22 births, 4 deaths; Elkrun, 48 births, 6 deaths; Butler, 29 births, 16 deaths; Hanover, 17 births, 9 deaths; Fairfield, 67 births, 34 deaths; Perry, 24 births, 8 deaths; Washington, 82 births, 36 deaths. There were 7 colored children born in the county and 10 died.

HAMMOCKS.

Nice ones for \$1 and \$1.25
Fine hammocks \$2, \$2.37, \$3
Shopping baskets 35, 45, 55c
Floor oil cloths 20, 25, 30c
Table knives and forks 4c each
Drinking glasses, per doz 20, 25, 35, 50c
Lemonade and soda glasses 5c each
Hammer paint \$1.20 per gallon

AT KINSEY'S 5 AND 10.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Vancoele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worsens them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book.

For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

THE SCHOOL BOND VOTE

Only 89 Votes Cast In the City
Up to 3 P. M.

THE PROJECT MAY BE DEFEATED

Although Its Supporters Are Confident of Success—Very Light Vote and Very Little Interest Being Taken In the Plebiscite—May Increase This Evening.

There was very little interest manifested in the special bond election held by the board of education today, and a very small number of votes were cast. At the time of going to press 36 votes had been cast at city hall, while in East End, where it was thought the vote would be very heavy, only 53 ballots were registered. There is some doubt as to whether the issue will carry, although very few persons are voting against it.

An Awkward Mistake.

"Briggs is dreadfully nearsighted. You know that hat his wife wears with all those black plumes in it?"

"Yes, I've seen it."
"Well, Briggs thought it was the head of a feather duster, and he tied it to his cane and brushed a lot of spider webs from the porch ceiling before his wife caught him at it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Take advantage of the Sacred Concert at Columbian Park tomorrow. Grand music by Haynes' Brass Band.

Soft shirts for hot weather, in fine madras cloth, price range 48c, 72c, 98c, at JOSEPH BROS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—W. A. Hill was in Pittsburg today on business.

—Rev. S. C. George was in Mingo today on business.

—Miss Clara Adams, of Leetonia, is in the city visiting friends.

—Miss Ruth Yeagly, of New Somerset, visited city friends this week.

—Mrs. R. M. Pettit left this morning for a short stay with friends in Olean, N. Y.

—Mrs. John G. Powell and child have returned from a visit with Pittsburg friends.

—Manager Frank Swaney, of the telephone exchange, was a Salineville visitor today.

—James Talbert left yesterday for Moundsville where he will attend campmeeting.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Ferguson, who have been visiting friends in Dubuque, Ia., returned to the city yesterday.

—Misses Carrie Lynn and Fay Hearn, of East Liverpool, are in the city visiting relatives and friends.—Steubenville Star.

—J. L. Francis, the promoter of the Liverpool and Lisbon railroad, left today for Chicago, where he will remain several weeks with his family.

—Rev. W. B. Graves and wife, who have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Clark Crawford, left yesterday afternoon for their home in Pasadena, Cal.

—Miss Mamie Simms, of Broadway, and Miss Annie Pugh, of the Virginia side, left this morning for Cambridge Springs, where they will remain several weeks.

CHURCH CHIMES.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, Rev. J. G. Reinartz, pastor.—The morning service, which will be in English, will be held at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service in English, as usual, at 7:45. Rev. R. M. Zimmerman, of Santiago de Cuba, will occupy the pulpit at both services.

First U. P. church, Dr. J. C. Taggart, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; young people's meeting, 7:00 p. m. The morning subject will be "The household of God," and the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be observed. Rev. S. G. Hart, a missionary from Egypt, will occupy the pulpit.

Second U. P. church, Rev. J. R. Greene, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; young people's meeting 7:15 p. m. The morning subject will be "A Time to Awake," and in the evening "The Apostles' Prayer for Israel." A special Sunday school rally will be held in the morning, and in the evening a union service of the junior and senior young people's societies will be held.

Methodist Protestant church, Rev. C. F. Swift, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; Junior meeting 3:30 p. m.; Endeavor meeting 6:45 p. m.; class and Bible study this evening.

St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Rev. Edwin Weary, rector.—10 a. m., morning service and sermon; 7:30 p. m., choral evensong and short address by the pastor; holy communion 7:30 a. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; rector's bible class 9:45 a. m. During the hot weather the evening services will be but 50 minutes.

First Presbyterian church, Dr. John Lloyd Lee, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. p.; Endeavor society 6:45 p. m. The morning subject will be "The Staff Upon the Child's Face," and the evening "The Greatest Song and Its Teaching." A song service will be held in the evening if the weather is cool.

First M. E. church, Dr. Clark Crawford, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; class meeting 12:15, 2 and 6:15 p. m.; junior league 4 p. m.; senior league 6:45 p. m. In the evening Will Huff will occupy the pulpit.

Second Presbyterian church, Rev. N. M. Crowe, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; Junior Endeavor 3 p. m.; Senior Endeavor 7 p. m.

Second M. E. church, Rev. W. H. Haverfield, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 10 a. m.; class meeting 3 p. m.; union meeting of junior and senior league 7 p. m. Mission services at Neville institute 2:30 p. m. The morning subject will be "Christian Confidence," evening, "A Perfect Child."

Christian church, Rev. Walter Mansell, pastor.—Preaching at 10:45 a. m., and 8 p. m. The pastor will speak to his congregation upon a most important and practical theme in the morning and in the evening the subject will be "Patriotism and Christianity."

Take advantage of the Sacred Concert at Columbian Park tomorrow. Grand music by Haynes' Brass Band.

Big sale is pleasing buyers at Joseph Bros.' A saving of 25 to 50 per cent of our late purchase is a drawing card with this firm.

—C. A. Bergman returned from a short stay in Salem today.

THE TWENTIETH KANSAS

Achievements of That Famous Regiment Before Calumpit.

HOW IT CROSSED THE QUINGUA.

Colonel Funston, With a Few Picked Men, Plunged Into the River, Secured a Long Native Canoe, and In This the Kansans Went Across Squid by Squad.

Harry A. Armstrong, the Chicago Record's correspondent in the field before Calumpit, P. I., writing under date of April 25 about the Twentieth Kansas regiment, says:

This is the story of the Twentieth Kansas and how that regiment charged an intrenchment filled with Filipinos, got across the Quingua river and drove the insurgents back to the next stronghold. It is not the first or the second time the Kansas boys have got what they went for, and they went in like veterans. We lay in the dry bed of a creek that made the firing line from 6 o'clock on, but no big advance was made until 10 o'clock, when the armored train came down the track with its one 6 pound gun—a gun that had done duty on the transport Sheridan, firing salutes at the sun as the flag came down at retreat—two Hotchkiss guns and a Gatling. The Utah battery was over on the right with General Hale, who was given time to make a flank movement. The Kansas boys were peeping through the trees where there was an opening, and grimly they sat there, too, keeping ears open for an order. Colonel Funston, the son of the "former congressman" from Allen county, stood near his horse cracking his riding boot with his whip.

Then the 6 inch gun opened the fight on the American side. The Filipinos had been firing toward us for 15 minutes, and Lieutenant Bridges, in command of that train, sent the first shot. Incidentally the dust flew from the trench down the track and a cheer went up before the report of the piece had died from the ears of the men in the ravine. Again and again that long, black piece rang up the echoes. Then the rapid fire came into range and began its belching. But when the Gatling began to purr the Kansas boys were ready for their charge across the open. General Hale got his Utah battery in position on the extreme right and began throwing shells into the enemy's camp. Now, there should not have been trouble for those Filipinos, even then, because their intrenchments were very strong, but the shells evidently brought fear to the hearts of the dark skinned fighters.

Then it was that Colonel Funston said, "Come on boys," and they wanted no second invitation. Out into the open they went, with the Gatling throwing bullets over their heads and the 6 pounder and the Hotchkiss hurling heavy pieces far into the trenches. It is a long way across that cornfield, and the corn was not past the second plowing. The tracks left there are evidence that there was no hesitancy in the attack. Colonel Funston led them on fully half a mile, when they came right in the face of a fire directed point black at them from the trenches. One man dropped out and came back. He had a wounded hand and it was useless for the time being. On the brown regiment went, past a clump of bamboos, where the Manners were biting and whistling, until at last it reached the ditches along the railroad track and dropped into them.

"Who goes across with me?" called Colonel Funston, and there was a chorus of "Here!"

"It's a swim,"

"We can swim," came the answer.

"But I don't want the regiment just now. I'll take you all later."

So the colonel picked out Lieutenant Ball of Company E, Corporal McNulty of Company E, First Sergeant Enslow of Company K and Privates Weaver, Case and Cooper of Company K, with Captain Boltwood of Company F. Now it was a case of follow your leader, and never did a daring spirit lead his followers into a more dangerous place. The river, with its broken bridge, was between those men and the Filipino trenches, and out of the portholes came the shots. A volley went up from the edge of the ditch that blew dark from the ports, and woe to the dark head that appeared above. The colonel ran out on to the bridge and across the timberless structure. Behind him were his picked men. The missing span was on the enemy's side, but the boys hoped along and came to the end, only to see their colonel whip off his riding boots and jacket and slide down a bamboo pole into the water. He went clear out of sight in that plunge, but came up, spluttering, within five feet of the broken span. This helped him along, and before the last man was down the pole Colonel Funston had his hands on a long native canoe. In the men clambered, and, with bullets flying over them in both directions, paddled across. Squad by squad the Kansans went across under cover of their reserve fire, and when enough were there to make a company they went up the bank around the edge of the trenches and sent a

flanking fire down along the bamboo embankment. The Filipinos fled toward General Hale, and the Colorado boys and Colonel Funston held the trench—the first man across the river of Quingua and the first man into the Filipino stronghold.

Where the reserve lay, as this is written on this 25th day of April, the ground is covered with empty shells, and Captain Russell of the signal corps has his tent pitched where one firing squad "pumped lead." He has to push the shells to one side to make a comfortable place to spread his blanket. So it is in every depression along that front and wherever a bit of protection offered in the field. In some places there is a trail of shells across that field of growing corn.

The Filipinos fled and left bombproof retreats which did not show the mark of a bullet. They fled before those Kansas boys from trenches which a civilized army never would have left and would have held against a mighty force. But Filipinos do not fight that way. They are building a trail of breastworks far into the north and retreat from one to the next as they must. After all was over and General Hale and the Nebraska boys had plunged through the river at the right and had taken possession of the mile of earthworks along that side the Kansas colonel thought he might put on dry clothes. So he slid down the iron girder of the broken bridge span; swung his boat around as a ferry and climbed up to the bridge and a crowd of admiring friends. There was no handclapping and no handshaking just then. It is true the colonel looked a little as though he had been pulled out of a watery grave somewhere.

"Here's your boots, sir," an orderly said.

"Ah, thank you. No use to put 'em on, though. What I need is socks."

"I have a dry pair here for you, sir."

"Good boy. They must be yours."

There was no reply to this. Some one suggested dry clothes.

"No," was the reply, "they will be dry in a little while now and they feel good."

Then this little man, who some people will call a hero, sat down there in the sun and took off his wet socks and put on the dry ones, and then pulled on his boots with their brass spurs.

"How did it feel going across there, colonel?" some one asked.

"Kind o' ticklishlike, I reckon, eh, boys?" addressing some more wet members of his party, who, by the way, had no dry socks offered to them. "They are poor marksmen. Come to think of it, a bullet might have knocked off a piece of this iron bridge and caused damage. That would be accidental shooting." And with that the colonel gave the hand of the chaplain a hearty shake and walked off to join his regiment, which had been deployed in a long line to the left. The incident seemed to be forgotten. It was not as much commented on as a goal kicked from field or a hard dash and a touchdown in a Thanksgiving football game. But history has yet to be written.

Then the boys took the river, figuratively, for as soon as they were at liberty there was a yell and a dash for the bank, and the Quingua river had more white people in it than it had ever held before. The Nebraskas, who were holding the intrenchments that they and the Kansas had won, came down from the north side, and with the First Montanas and the Fifty-first Iowas were all in it splashing about merrily. On the river bank the soldiers ate their lunch. It was a little late, but coffee was made and each man had his hard tack and cup. The heat of the afternoon was kept off with shelter tents stretched up on bamboo poles. The men told the experiences of the day, but as these boys are now veterans they dwell longest on the fact that some days, when they had done real fighting, they had not had coffee at 1 o'clock. The moon came up clear and round at dusk and shone down on the army all night long. Their campfires were cheery, the bamboo fuel occasionally popping up like a Springfield rifle. But all did not sleep. One company shouldered muskets at sundown and went on outpost duty. Tomorrow they are to march across the bridge, for the engineering corps has made a pair of stairs down and another up. But they will not cross quicker tomorrow than they did today.

The Kansas boys went across the bridge in single file the next morning. They followed the single file of the Montana boys and are to go right up to Calumpit. They will keep the enemy engaged while the Utah battery boys get a gun in position to help the American forces break through what are believed to be the strongest trenches yet built. During the day there was constant firing at the front from Filipino sharpshooters and occasionally from the insurgents' fieldpiece. But the sharpshooters make the most trouble.

The Gun Barrels Grew.

In the early days in the northwest, when the Hudson Bay company laid the foundations of great fortunes by trade with the savages, and a gun paid for as many beaver skins as would reach to the muzzle of it, the skins packed flat and the gun held upright, it was alleged that the barrel of the weapon grew and grew with each successive year until the Indian, after he had bought it with the peltry, had to borrow a file and cut off a foot of useless metal.—San Francisco Argonaut.

VISIT WINONA LAKE.

An Attractive Summer Haven For Rest, Recreation and Entertainment.

Winona Lake, Ind., on the Pennsylvania lines, is an attractive summer haven for persons who may desire to combine devotion, entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation. This lake is a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles long, surrounded by romantic woodland, which has been improved into a grand summer resort with all the comforts and conveniences for a delightful sojourn. The entrance to the grounds adjoins the pretty station of Winona Lake, on the Fort Wayne route.

As the site of Winona Assembly and Summer School, this resort is visited each summer by many people who are invigorated in both mind and body by the instructive entertainment and health-giving recreation for which Winona is famous. The educational work of the summer school is under the supervision of prominent instructors. Fine facilities for athletic pastimes are provided, and the college halls and large auditorium are amply equipped for interesting work. The boating, bathing and fishing are excellent. The permanent buildings include many cosy cottages, where accommodations may be secured at reasonable rates. There is also a large hotel, and provision for camping out for those who may enjoy tent life. Supplies are obtainable at the large store on the grounds.

The season of 1899 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets, with 15 day limit, will be on sale via Pennsylvania lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will also begin May 15, and continue daily until Sept. 13. Excursion tickets will be good returning until Sept. 15.

Full information about the attractions at "Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer School, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol. C. Dickey, secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines, or to F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

TEN DOLLARS TO THE SEASHORE.

A Delightful Summer Outing by the Sea. Choice of Ten Popular Resorts.

During vacation time everybody seeks to go somewhere that they may be relieved from the ordinary business affairs of life; and can a more decided change be selected than a trip to the seashore? The Pennsylvania lines will run \$10 round trip excursions from Wheeling, East Liverpool, Steubenville and Washington, Pa., on Thursdays, July 6th and 20th and August 3d and 17th, tickets good for 15 days including date of sale. The return limit has been extended five days for the especial benefit of excursionists. A choice of ten resorts is offered as follows: Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, all in New Jersey, and Ocean City, Maryland; and Rehoboth, Delaware. Special trains of parlor cars and coaches and sleeping cars run through to Atlantic City via Delaware River Bridge route without change of cars.

For special information about time of trains and other details and for descriptive matter of the ten resorts to which tickets will be sold, list of hotels, etc., please call upon or address Adam Hill, ticket agent, East Liverpool; or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., 306 Park building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Vacation Trips.

The Pennsylvania lines extend direct to places of summer sojourn along the Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park Long Branch and resorts on the New Jersey coast are seashore terminals of the Pennsylvania system. Newport, Narragansett and summer havens in New England are reached over the Pennsylvania route via New York. The Adirondacks, White Mountains, Catskills and mountain retreats of the east are also reached through New York. Resorts in the Alleghenies are located upon the Pennsylvania route and may be reached via Pittsburg without changing cars. The Pennsylvania lines also lead to resorts in Michigan and the lake region through three gateways: Cleveland, Toledo and Fort Wayne. Full information about rates, through time of trains and the convenient manner in which summer resorts may be reached will be cheerfully furnished upon application to local passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines, or by addressing J. K. Dillon, D. P. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa.

\$10 Excursion to the Seashore.

July 6th, 20th; August 3d and 17th \$10 from Steubenville, East Liverpool,

Wheeling and Washington to Atlantic City, Cape May and other popular seashore resorts. Just the days to go on your vacation trip; fifteen day return limit. Ask local ticket agent about details. *

Special Excursion to Steubenville Sunday, June 11.

Excursion tickets will be sold from East Liverpool at 75 cents round trip Sunday, June 11, via Pennsylvania lines to Steubenville, account corner-stone laying of Holy Name Catholic church. Special train will leave East Liverpool at 12 noon, arriving Steubenville 12:50 noon, in time for the exercises, which will be presided over by Very Rev. Fr. Specht, administrator of Columbus Diocese. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Fr. Powers, of Logan, O. Return train will leave Steubenville 5:45 p. m., central time, Sunday, June 11.

Change of Time on Penn'a Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect May 21, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave East Liverpool station as follows: For the east at 4:01 a. m., 7 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 3:18 p. m., 7 p. m. For the west 12:33 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:35 a. m., 2:49 p. m., 6:14 p. m. For particular information on the subject apply to Adam Hill, ticket agent. *

Excursion to St. Louis, Mo.

June 18, 19 and 20 for the B. P. O. E. reunion and grand lodge meeting of Elks, excursion tickets will be sold to St. Louis from ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines. Please address J. K. Dillon, D. P. Agt., 306 Park building, Pittsburg, Pa., for further information. *

Excursions to Youngstown.

June 19, 20 and 21 for G. A. R. encampment, Department of Ohio, low rate non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Youngstown via Pennsylvania lines; return coupons good Saturday, June 24.

Excursions to Columbus.

June 26, 27 and 28, for Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Ohio state convention, low rate non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Columbus via Pennsylvania lines; return coupons valid Friday, June 30. *

OLD PAPERS.

Housekeepers, you want old papers for your carpets, your pantries, and other service incidental to spring housecleaning. Get them at low price at the NEWS REVIEW office.



Time table effective May 22, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

	Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Gallies.
No. 6.....	2 30 p. m.	3 40 p. m.
No. 34.....	6 35 a. m.	7 40 a. m.
No. 30.....	11 45 a. m.	2 00 p. m.
	Lv. N. Gallies.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 30 a. m.	9 40 a. m.
No. 33.....	5 15 p. m.	6 20 p. m.
No. 35.....	6 00 a. m.	11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALLIES. Connections at New Gallies with Pennsylvania Co's. trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsburg, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points. K. E. BARINGER, General Passenger Agent.

The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER

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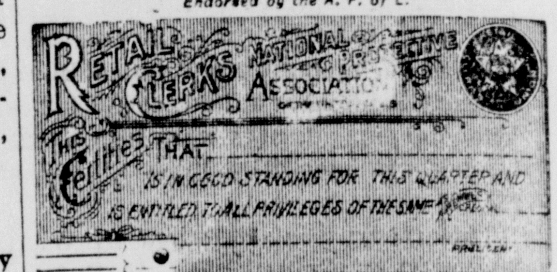
ALL the news in the News Review

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others? The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card Ask for it when making your purchase. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE. COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER. Good only during months named in lower left hand corner, and properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

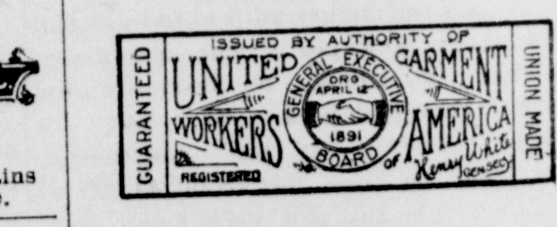


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

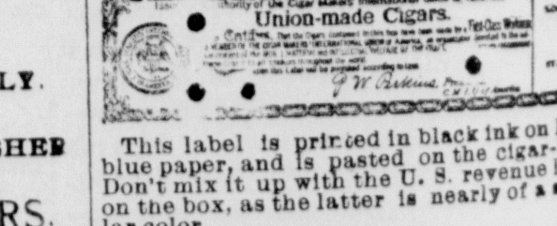


You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

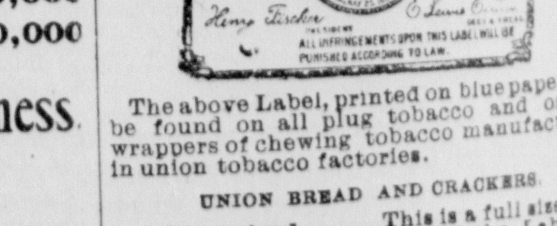
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

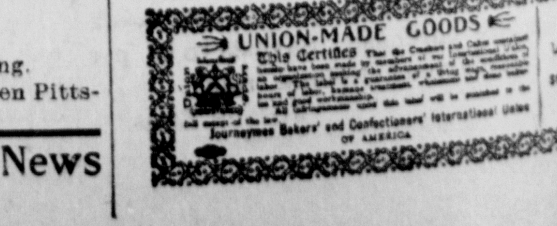
TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions.



FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS

General King Relates His Experiences In the Philippines.

DEMEANOR OF THE INSURGENTS.

Exposure of Our Soldiers to Insults from the Rebels, Became Very Trying—First Grand Attack. Anxious Days and Nights—Much to Admire in the Filipinos.

General King arrived at San Francisco recently from Manila. The other day he wrote for the New York Journal the following account of his own experiences in the Philippines:

It is my intention now to speak of the Eighth army corps and my connection with it at Manila. You may remember that I had been side tracked, as we would say, and kept for ten weeks at Honolulu, to my intense disgust, so that it was November, and the failing end of it, before I reached Manila and was assigned to duty in command of the First brigade of the First division.

At that time the Eighth corps was made up almost entirely of volunteers. The Fourteenth and Twenty-third were the only regiments of regular infantry. There were six troops, Fourth cavalry, two light batteries of the Sixth and a foot battalion of the Third artillery. With this exception the entire organization was made up of volunteers from the far western states, and the very first thing that I noticed was how well fed, sturdy and strong the men looked.

When I joined, the corps was organized into two divisions. General Anderson commanding the first, on the south side of the Pasig river, and General MacArthur commanding the second, on the north side. As the senior of the brigade commanders I was given command of the First division and found the line which I was to occupy and defend, in the event of possible hostilities, extended from the village of Pandacan, on the Pasig river east of Manila, along the winding estuary known as the Tripa de Gallina until the extreme right of my line connected with the left of the Second brigade at blockhouse No. 12.

Even before Christmas the situation was strained, and it was easy to see that trouble was coming. The line between the so called insurgent territory and the limits of Manila was the middle of that little estuary in my front, but the peculiarity of the situation was this: The insurgents were free to come and go, passing and repassing the bridge at will, wandering all about our lines, watching everything we did, visiting their families who lived in the villages of Pandacan and the suburbs of Manila, in the rear of my position, whereas we were not permitted to cross that bridge.

Little by little the demeanor of the insurgents became more insolent. In order to convince them of friendly intentions we were ordered to treat them with the utmost consideration. Our men were required to salute their officers, and it was not long before the junior officers of the insurgents responded to these salutes with most insolent gestures and jeering laughter, much to the exasperation of our soldiers.

Blockhouse 11, the salient of my line, stood 100 yards back of the so called Concordia bridge, beyond which, nearly a mile away, lay the important village of Santa Ana, which was the headquarters of General Ricarte, who was in the immediate command of the brigade in our front, while the commander of the insurgent division of that zone, as they termed it, was the redoubtable Pio del Pilar.

It was about the 20th of the month that we heard of the action of the insurgent chiefs at Malolos, authorizing Aguinaldo—in fact, calling upon him—to open war against the Americans. It was well understood that this was due to the persistent efforts of his war minister, Mabini, and I am bound to say that the news was hailed with relief by most of our officers and men, for the long strain had become very trying. We had submitted patiently to all manner of insolence, loyally carrying out our orders to avoid by every possible display of patience and good nature what seemed to us an inevitable clash.

Finally the grand attack was made, and the story of that you heard long ago. The intelligence bureau had notified me that there were two redoubts close to the river to my left front and one Krupp gun. But we were confident there existed still another and larger redoubt on a mound which we could not see either from blockhouse No. 11 or any point within the village of Paco. It was sheltered by trees all along the Concordia.

When at last we were permitted, after patiently standing their fire for six hours, to dash in to the attack, we found three redoubts and two Krupp guns instead of one. As the insurgents rushed away before us in their attempt to escape the charging lines it was comical to see them shedding their blue uniforms, throwing off coats and trousers and appearing in spotless white, the

everyday dress of the native Filipino.

But our men were too close on their heels to be deceived by any such artifice. The simultaneous wheel to the left of the battalions of my brigade, just as planned beforehand, enabled me to open the insurgents between my line and the river, and that was how we were enabled to take so many prisoners as well as to inflict such fearful damage upon those who stood and fought—and fight they did, pluckily and well that day, because they had been sedulously coached by their officers in the belief that the Americans dare not stand up before them if they stood together and placed their Mausers.

My orders from the division commander were not to go beyond Santa Ana for fear of coming under the fire of the Monadnock, which was shelling the woods opposite Passay, but in the ardor of pursuit Colonel (now General) Smith of the First California, far out on the right flank, chased the insurgents' reserves all the way to Guadalupe church, nearly three miles out, his gallant Californians dashing on their lines whenever they attempted to make a stand.

Oddly enough, as we had swept into Santa Ana and rounded up all the main body of the insurgents, shells actually began bursting in the plaza in front of the beautiful old church under whose walls two of the California companies were compelled to huddle for shelter. At least four shells burst in that space within ten minutes, but they came from a light battery, far over to the north, in General MacArthur's division. They were aimed at a church over on the opposite bank of the Pasig, and, flying high, lit in Santa Ana.

On Feb. 8 the great and populous towns of Pasig and the villages of Pateros and Taguig, at the head of the river, sent out their head men, as they were termed, to surrender to me. My line then extended nearly six miles along the Pasig, and when the defense line, which was to be entrenched, was finally established by the division commander, it extended from the river midway between San Pedro Macati and Guadalupe church, a mile away, swinging over the heights and across upon ricefields until it communicated with the left of Owenshine's line toward the village of Passay.

Then it was necessary to heavily reinforce General MacArthur's division north of Manila in order to enable it to advance against heavy intrenchments and capture Calabcan and Malolos, and presently the First brigade was reduced to almost one-half its original proportions. Then we had anxious days and nights, for the long, thin line could readily have been pierced at any point by a well led force of determined men.

Night and day the insurgents attacked, so there was little sleep for officers or men. But they seemed to lack the nerve to come to close quarters and contented themselves with a heavy fire from their Mausers and Remingtons. Four times I received dispatches from headquarters telling me that an attack would certainly occur between 10 p. m. and dawn; but, except a few sharp skirmishes, no really serious engagement occurred on my front after the attack in force on the 26th of February. That was repulsed with the greatest ease. However, the lines, once established, were intrenched as rapidly as our men could work and strengthened night after night and soon became so formidable that we were able to hold without yielding an inch. But it was wearing work. Their sharpshooters were hidden in trees on both sides of the river and all around Guadalupe church.

Day and night they kept up a constant peppering along the line, even behind our trenches. Officers and men were wounded, the loss in my brigade averaging two a day from these assaults of an unseen enemy. All this time, too, the insurgents were gaining re-enforcements, until the number in front far exceeded the defenders of the American line, and it was a great relief to everybody when the troops began to arrive, bringing the great regiments of regulars from the States.

There was one case where a terrible vengeance was wreaked on a body of Filipinos who raised the white flag and held up their arms in token of surrender and then shot down the first of our men who ran forward to receive their arms. Few of that party were left alive. Moreover, they were guilty more than once of the old Indian trick of luring us out by displaying a flag of truce and then firing on our exposed men.

Upon one occasion this happened almost within plain view of Haystack knoll, where Major White of the Ninth Dakotas saw a Filipino officer, with one or two men bearing aloft a white flag, coming forward toward him, and he immediately took a small party with a white flag and went forward half way to meet them. No sooner was White's little detachment well out in the open in front of our defense than concealed insurgents in the thickets opened fire upon them. They used the churches for arsenals, storing their arms and ammunition under the altars. They fired from the sanctuary upon our wounded being borne to the rear.

Yet in many ways those little brown men command my admiration. They are very industrious. They are temperate and frugal. They are admirable artisans in many ways, skilled carvers, carpenters, builders, painters. They have a natural love for music, and some of the Filipino orchestras that I heard

play with a vim and spirit that I can only liken to the Hungarian music we heard at the World's fair.

The women are neat, handy, devoted to their children—indeed, for that matter, the Filipinos seem to be, without exception, very fond of their children and to take the utmost care of them. Cleanliness is their cardinal virtue. They bathe sometimes three times a day. All over the city and its suburbs are hydrants, and at every hydrant you will find a Filipino bathing herself or her children. They are infinitely superior in point of education to the negroes of our southern states. Nineteenths of them can read and write and have some knowledge of geography and history.

It looks now as though we were in for guerrilla warfare, in which the advantage will be all on the side of the insurgents. I regret this more than I can tell you, for the losses that have been sustained by the Eighth corps have already been severe. And in that style of fighting we are going to lose still more of our gallant and hardworked soldiers. With all my heart I wish that peace were possible, but I hear it is not.

Carpenter Shop Persiflage.

The Carpenter had put down his tools and gone for his luncheon.

"Life with me is a perfect bore," said the Auger.

"I'm a little board myself," said the Small Plank.

"There's no art in this country," observed the Screwdriver. "Everything's screwed in my eyes."

"You don't stick at anything long enough to know what you're driving at," interjected the Glue.

"That's just it," said the Screw. "He never goes beneath the surface the way the Jack Plane and I do."

"Tut!" cried the Saw. "I go through things just as much as you do. Life's stuffed with sawdust."

"Regular grind," said the Grindstone.

"I agree with you," observed the Bench. "It doesn't make any difference how well I do my work, I'm always sat on."

"Let's strike," said the Hammer.

"That's it!" cried the Auger. "You hit the nail on the head that time."

"I'll hit it again," retorted the Hammer, and he kept his word, but he hit the wrong nail. That is why the Carpenter now wears his thumb in a bandage. It was his thumb nail the Hammer struck.—Harper's Bazar.

The Doctor's Servant.

Calino, the French "Mrs. Partington," does not amuse so much by the confusion of his words as by the quaintness and unintended plainness of his remarks. He entered the service of a well known doctor, who, after Calino had been buying hay for his horses for awhile, made up his mind that the hay was worthless.

"That is very poor hay that you've been buying," the doctor complained.

"But the horses eat it, sir," said Calino.

"No matter. It's bad hay."

"Yes, sir," said Calino respectfully.

"I'll change it. I know you are a much better judge of hay than the horses are!"

One day the bell rang, and Calino came in.

"A patient has arrived, sir," he reported.

"An old patient or a new one?" asked the doctor.

"New one, of course, sir," said Calino. "The old ones never come back!"

Calino admired very much the beautiful teeth of a lady among his master's patients.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "Her teeth are as fresh and sound and white as a new born baby's!"

Parson and Pheasant.

There was a sort of Jack Russell parson who was called in from his shooting one day to a christening, and with him came his factotum, who was both parish clerk and keeper. He put gun and bag down in the porch and commenced the service, but it was interrupted by a wild fluttering outside the open door, and one of the pheasants, which was not as dead as it ought to have been, rose up and flew hither and thither through the church with the noise and commotion of which only pheasants, and frightened pheasants, are capable. "Mark that cock, John," said the parson in his usual sonorous voice, and then resumed the service. And here again I do not think one of the little party around the font saw the humor of the thing, and certainly John, who replied "Yes, sir," with as much propriety and dignity as he had just been responding "Amen," saw nothing incongruous or unbecoming in the scene.—Longman's.

The Meanest Man.

A mean man on the south side agreed early in the week to meet a girl at luncheon down town last Saturday, and after luncheon they were going to the matinee. The girl kept her part of the contract. She wore a new silk waist and a new bonnet, and was in the luncheon room as the clock struck 1. After she had waited about five minutes there came a note from the mean man. It said:

"The inclosed cards will show you why I can't keep my engagement."

The "inclosed cards" announced that he had been married to a chum of hers that morning.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic for the Week Beginning June 11—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—A perfect child.—Luke ii, 40-52. (Children's day.)

But one perfect child ever lived—the Lord Jesus Christ. Joseph's childhood, so far as it is recorded, seems to have been very near to perfection, and yet in him the evidences of human weaknesses were clearly seen.

Little is known of the real childhood of Christ. The record of His birth and infancy is quite complete, and then silence reigns. In human biographies the incidents of childhood are eagerly seized upon and magnified, but God's ways are not man's ways. We might suppose that where God has been silent man would also assume a similar attitude, but this has not been the case. The apocryphal gospels tell wonderful stories of the child Jesus. Nothing more is needed to prove their spurious character. Jesus was probably reared in childhood as every other Jewish child, taught the law at home and in the schools of the synagogue and learned in the arts of His father's trade.

One incident alone breaks the silence of Christ's childhood. At 12 years of age for the first time He attended the Feast of the Passover. What memories must have clustered round this first visit to the great feast! Here also for the first time He gave evidences of His consciousness of His mission in the world—to do His Father's business. "Wist ye not," He said to His mother, "that I must be about My Father's business?" This is the first utterance of Christ to show that there was dawning on His consciousness, even in His childhood days, His mission and duty in the world.

The one thing emphasized about Christ here is His growth. "The child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, and the grace of God was upon Him." "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." He grew physically, mentally and spiritually. This is the work of a perfect childhood, growth, development, and in Christ is set forth the ideal growth, in body, mind and spirit. How careful parents and teachers should be that there is this threefold growth in childhood, in proper proportion! All depends upon the proper growth of a child. No element of his nature should be neglected, and none cultivated at the expense of the other, and specially should we be guarded against the development of body and mind at the expense of the soul. Many teachers and parents carefully develop body and mind, but leave soul development to after years. No more serious mistake could ever be made. In our Endeavor societies, in the Sunday school, in the home, let us aim at the ideal—a child properly and proportionately developed in body, mind and soul.

Bible Readings.—Ex. xx, 12; Lev. xix, 3, 32; Deut. v, 16; xxx, 1-3; Prov. i, 7-15; vi, 20-23; xv, 1-5; xxii, 6; xxiii, 20-26; Eccl. xii, 1; Luke. xviii, 15-17; Eph. vi, 1-3; Col. iii, 20; 11 Tim. i, 3-5.

EXPERIENCES OF SOLDIERS.

Hard Service Men of the First Nebraska Regiment Have Seen.

Surgeon R. P. Jensen of the First Nebraska regiment, who has just returned to Omaha from Manila in charge of Colonel Stotsenburg's body, says that less than 100 of the boys are now able to return to Nebraska. He says:

"Of course the fighting has been fierce most of the time, but it has been the guerrilla nature of the fighting which has been the real hardship. The enemy would not let us sleep. Sometimes we would sink exhausted in the mud at night, delighted to have so soft a bed, but the bullets would continue to spatter about us and managed to keep us awake most of the time. Then, again, we often lost our men on account of the thinness of the lines. This necessitated the abandonment of the ground we had already taken from the enemy, and we would have to fight again over the same ground when the enemy collected on our front."

"But there was really some very hard fighting at close quarters at times. I recall that one of our men had his thumb bitten off by a native, whom he at length succeeded in killing. This was while we were storming the trenches at Laloma church. The Philippine trenches are works of art, indicating that there are many experienced engineers among the insurgents. These trenches are constructed 15 feet deep and as high as a man's head, and are so shaped that the only way to get the insurgents out of them is by storming or executing a flank movement, which is sometimes very difficult. The Filipinos are a wily race and know something of military tactics. When they retire, they burn their villages, so that no shelter will be afforded their enemy, thinking perhaps that the Americans would occupy their dirty houses. I had much rather sleep on the ground without a blanket than spend a night in one of their houses."—New York Sun.

Coarse kindness is at least better than coarse anger, and in all private quarrels the duller nature is triumphant by reason of its dullness.—George Eliot.

After a man has satisfied himself that it is right to tell a white lie he usually gets color blind.—Detroit Journal.

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No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

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The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

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Tells the Story.

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OUR PRICES

are as LOW, and in very many cases LOWER, than you will pay for inferior materials and workmanship. We have cut prices all to pieces.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Today is big day.

The Columbian club and their friends will dance next Thursday evening at Rock Spring.

Chief Johnson this morning gave the jail a thorough cleaning. The improvement was much needed.

Myron Silvers, of West Jefferson, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Seventh street.

O. T. Corson, who delivered an address in this city last evening, returned to his home in Columbus this morning.

The Sunday school of St. Stephen's Episcopal church will hold their annual picnic at Rock Spring next Wednesday.

Mrs. Mary Keil, of Calcutta road, left for New York at noon, and tomorrow will sail for Germany for a five months' visit.

Miss Flora Hale, a teacher in the Central building, left this morning for Ada, where she will study during the summer.

The Sebring News, a bright weekly published by C. C. Grove and edited by L. M. Stanley, has appeared at the new town of Sebring.

George Baker, formerly fireman on the pony that works about this city, has been promoted to an engineer in the Cleveland yards.

The Southside baseball club yesterday defeated a picked nine from the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles pottery by a score of 12 to 9.

The casing in the well at the light plant was removed yesterday. The pump has been sold, and the well will be closed indefinitely.

The carpenters will commence work Monday on the electric fountain to be built at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

A steam pipe on the big shovel working on the Virginia side opposite Market street burst yesterday, causing considerable damage to the machinery. No one was injured.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Martha Sprinkler, of Wellsville, against John Sprinkler, of Salineville, for desertion was ended by her death. She leaves her estate to Mrs. Edward Burnett, of Wellsville.

After the river had reached a 5.8 foot stage last evening it commenced to fall, and today the marks registered 5.3 feet. The Sunday boats will be up tomorrow and the Queen City and Lorena will be down tonight.

The Crockery and Glass Journal says Trenton potteries are unusually busy and there will be no summer vacation. Pressure of business in East Liverpool it says, has lessened, but full capacity is required. Wheeling potters are crowded with work.

Land Sergeant Watkins, who was here as an officer of the recruiting station, was in the city today calling on friends. He will leave soon for San Francisco, and from there will go to the Philippine islands.

Detective Nick Shiffer, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, while in the city yesterday afternoon notified the owners of three shantyboats to move their boats from the railroad property below the Golding flint mill.

Thomas Darrah, of Zelenople Pa., who has been here several days working in the interest of the new glass company, returned to his home this morning. He would not talk of the work done while he was in the city.

Operator Charles Jennings, of W N tower, near Ralston's crossing, left with his family this morning for a trip over the lakes. During his absence the office will be in charge of Operator Mullin, of Smith's Ferry.

We have received a handsome pamphlet program of the Winona assembly and summer school, which is to hold away from July 4 to September 1, 1899. We note that Rev. John Lloyd Lee, Ph. D., is to deliver an illustrated lecture at Winona on July 11. Subject, "Christ in Art."

A RISE IN PRICES NOTED.

That of Last Week Not Equalled Any Week of Many Years, Says Dan's Review.

NEW YORK, June 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade issued today said in part:

The past week has brought a rise in prices not equalled in any other week of many years. Iron products have advanced 8.82 per cent in a week, and pig-iron 4.8 per cent, following advances of 8 per cent in pig and 4 per cent in products during May. Cotton has advanced 1 per cent and cotton goods 1.2 per cent during the week, with woolen goods 8 per cent and boots and shoes 1 per cent. A little reaction of 6 per cent appears in leather and 7 per cent in hides, but the characteristic of the time is that expectation of higher prices inducing buying far in advance of requirements for consumption.

It is needless to say that this is a symptom of danger, and the most conservative manufacturers, especially in iron and steel, have striven to avoid it, but actual inability to deliver products demanded leaves them little power, while speculation in wool and other lines is running away from consumption. It is a saving feature that quotations are quite largely fictitious. Almost all the goods now being delivered or produced in some industries are on prices fixed by orders accepted several months ago, and nearly all the iron works being thus tied up far ahead, the prices quoted indicate not at all what they are getting, but what they see fit to ask as a way of refusing orders which they cannot accept, or else the bids of impatient buyers who can find nobody ready to deliver large quantities.

During the past week quotations have risen for anthracite No. 1 to \$17.50, for Bessemer to \$18.50 at Pittsburgh; for Grey forge to \$16.25; for billets, with practically no sales, to \$31; for bars, \$2 per ton; for plates and sheets as much; for rails to \$26; for structural beams and angles, \$5 per ton, and for wire nails, 25 cents per keg. But there are no accounts of large transactions at these or any other prices, though small sales of pig last week for Italy and this week for Bremen at market prices, with German offers for 10,000 tons southern pig, indicate that needs abroad are quite as great as they are here.

While there is a better demand for woolen goods, so that prices of some have advanced, it is not yet possible to distinguish heavy speculative operations in wool at Boston from efforts of mills to buy. The prices current in all wool-growing sections are so high as to prevent sales in eastern markets to consumers and traders, who believe that mills will presently be forced to pay higher prices, are taking the same risk they did in the winter of 1897, not realizing the size of stocks sold.

After some advance wheat suddenly declined 2 cents, closing lower for the week. The estimates of reduction in yield are weakened in market judgment by certainty that spring wheat acreage is unknown and may exceed expectations, and that the prospect in spring wheat states is excellent. Corn has shown unusual independence, scarcely changing in price, with exports 2,804,900 bushels, against 4,134,641 bushels last year.

Failures for the week have been 159 in the United States, against 203 last year, and 10 in Canada, against 17 last year.

TO TEST CANTEN LAW.

Move to Settle Validity of Griggs' Decision—Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League Caused Arrests.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Three arrests were made at Camp Meade, near Harrisburg, to test the validity of the decision of Attorney General Griggs, annulling the law passed by the last congress prohibiting the sale of liquor in army camps. The men arrested are Sergeant Patrick Joyce and two civilians, J. D. Moore and Charles Anderson. They were held in \$400 bail to answer at the next term of the Dauphin county court next week.

The proceedings were instituted by the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League, and the charge is selling liquor without a license at an army post exchange, and in violation of the act of congress.

Following the county procedure, it is intended to have the men arraigned before a United States commissioner, so as to test the act of congress. If an adverse decision is given in the United States district court an appeal will be taken to the supreme court. The canteen is located between the Second and Fourth regiments. The Anti-Saloon League representatives purchased tickets from men in soldiers' uniforms, which enabled them to get beer from the two civilians.

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

Rear Admiral Walker and Two Pennsylvanians Are Members.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The president appointed the following commission to determine the most feasible and practical route for a canal across the isthmus of Panama.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Hon. Samuel Pasco of Florida; Alfred Noble, C. E., of Illinois; George S. Morrison, C. E., of New York; Colonel Peter C. Haines, U. S. A.; Prof. William H. Burr of Connecticut; Lieutenant Colonel Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. A.; Lewis M. Haupt, C. E., of Pennsylvania; Prof. Emory R. Johnson of Pennsylvania.

Will Protect President Loubet.

PARIS, June 10.—At a cabinet meeting, the premier, M. Dupuy, and the minister of war, M. Krantz, announced that General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, and the prefect of police, M. Blance, had adopted rigorous

measures to preserve order at Longchamp tomorrow, upon the occasion of President Loubet's visit to that place, in order to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

KAUTZ REACHED HONOLULU.

Said All Parties Agreed to Abide by Commission's Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The steamer Doric, from the Orient, via Honolulu, brings advices from a correspondent under date of June 2. He says the U. S. S. Philadelphia arrived there June 1.

In an interview Admiral Kautz said that all parties agreed to abide by the decision of the commission of the three powers and that everything was quiet when he left. The bodies of Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, the Americans killed in the fighting, are on board the Philadelphia.

District Attorney Gardiner's Excuse.

NEW YORK, June 10.—District Attorney Gardiner's testimony was the most interesting feature before the legislative inquiry board. His connection with the famous Molineux case was the topic of investigation. He admitted that he had been excused from appearing as the grand jury's counsel in the Molineux case because Molineux's father was his friend.

American Missionary Granted Audience.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Berlin Tageblatt says the Prince Hohenlohe granted an audience to the Rev. Gilbert Reid, the American missionary and author of the scheme to found an international institute in Pekin, and it is believed that the formation of a German committee is contemplated.

The Pope Conducted Mass.

ROME, June 10.—The festival of the sacred heart being Friday, the pope conducted mass in the vatican about 7:30 in the morning. He was carried in his chair to the chapel, and though much bowed, he walked unassisted to the altar. His holiness spoke with firmness of tone and did not return to his apartments until about 9 o'clock.

A Neighborhood Tragedy.

"We bought a lawn mower at the Montague auction."
"Well, that was all right, wasn't it?"
"All right? Maria says it is our old one which they borrowed and never returned."—Detroit Free Press.

Bland May Have Some Chance.

LEBANON, Mo., June 10.—The physicians in charge offer but little encouragement for Mr. Bland's recovery and yet they do not pronounce his condition hopeless.

Storer to Reach Madrid Tonight.

MADRID, June 10.—Mr. Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain, will arrive here this evening from San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, whither Mr. Stanton Sickles, secretary of the legation, has gone to accompany him to Madrid.

Pope For a Permanent Arbitrator.

ROME, June 10.—It is rumored here that Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation at the peace conference, will propose that the pope have a permanent seat on the arbitration tribunal.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—Showers early this morning, followed by fair; fair Sunday; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors; Washington, 1 run, 2 hits and 8 errors. Batteries—Fraser and Douglass; McFarland, Baker and McGuire. Umpires—Burns and Smith. Attendance, 1,730. Game called at end of sixth inning.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 6 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; Cincinnati, 3 runs, 6 hits and 2 errors. Batteries—Dunn and Farrell; Phillips and Wood. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 1,500.

At New York—New York, 7 runs, 11 hits and 2 errors; Cleveland, 6 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Meekin and Grady; Carsey and Schreckengost. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr. Attendance, 300.

At Baltimore—Baltimore-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Brooklyn	36	11	.766	Cincinnati	31	23	.477
Boston	30	14	.682	New York	21	24	.467
St. Louis	27	18	.600	Pittsburg	16	36	.381
Baltimore	26	19	.578	Washington	17	30	.362
Phila.	26	19	.578	Louisville	14	30	.318
Chicago	26	20	.565	Cleveland	8	34	.190

Games Scheduled For Today.

Louisville at Pittsburgh, Boston at New York, Washington at Philadelphia, Brooklyn at Baltimore and St. Louis at Chicago.

Interstate League Games.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 8 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Toledo, 10 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Wells, Crabill and Twineham; Butler and Myers.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 8 runs, 15 hits and 0 errors; Fort Wayne, 0 runs, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries—McFarland and Lattimer; Foreman and Bergen.

At Mansfield—Mansfield, 5 runs, 6 hits and 0 errors; Dayton, 1 run, 5 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Miller and Belt; Gilpatrick and Donahue.

At New Castle—New Castle, 1 run, 3 hits and 0 errors; Grand Rapids, 2 runs, 6 hits and 2 errors. Batteries—Smith and Graffius; Harper and Cote.

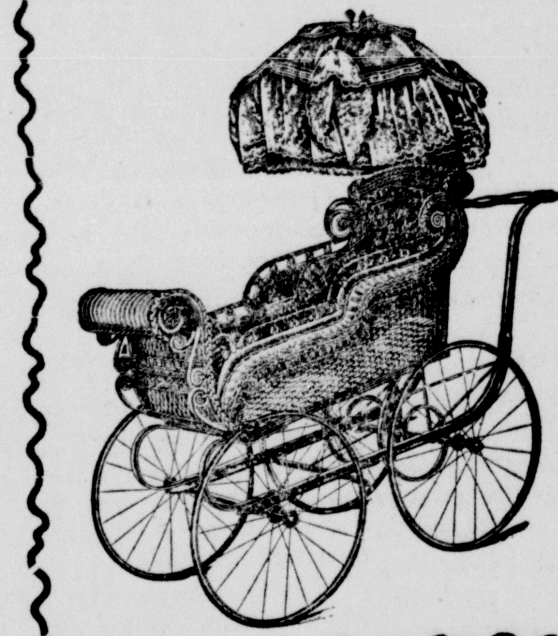
Interstate League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Mansfield	21	14	.600	G. Rapids	19	19	.500
Toledo	21	16	.568	New Castle	18	18	.500
Y'gstown	21	16	.568	Dayton	14	24	.368
Ft. Wayne	21	19	.525	Wheeling	14	25	.359

Games Scheduled For Today.

Grand Rapids at New Castle, Fort Wayne at Youngstown, Dayton at Mansfield and Toledo at Wheeling.

Horseless Carriages.



We have a fine line like the illustration, propelled in the old fashioned way, of course.

Now that the season is about over we will close out both the statinoary and sleeper carriages at 20 per cent reduction. We will not

CARRY THEM OVER.

We also have a fine line of the sleeper go-carts at reduced prices.

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Common Paper.....5, 6 and 7c
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Floral Designs.....10, 15 and 30c
Moulding to match all papers.

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Large assortment—price.....75¢, \$1 to \$4

Mattings.

15c Matting go at.....12½c
20c Matting go at.....15c
25c Matting go at.....20c
35c Matting go at.....25c
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Riverview Cemetery Notice.

During my absence from the city, persons having business with the Riverview Cemetery Association, will please call on Alfred T. Kelly, at First National Bank, or Mr. Whitaker, at cemetery. J. M. KELLY, Sec'y.

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